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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. SANG OF THE MODRING DING. BY MARY IRVING.

I live in the land of the Sun. Where the brightest of blossoms are born; Where the tenderest odors the winds ever won, Spring up from the sandals of Morn.

I've built, in the greenest of groves, A nest for my love-mate and me; No footstep nor pinion of wrong ever roves To the starry Magnolia tree.

I mock, in the market of men, All day, when the skies are aglow I echo the outburst of laughter-sgain, I mimic the moaning of wo.

I chirp with the carolling lark-I sob with the shuddering owl; And the prairie wolf leans through the darkness to hark The repeat of his harrowing howl.

At night, when the lamb is a-fold, And the wing of the wren is at rest,
On the tide of the moonbeaming, misty and cold,

I pour all the tide of my breast. The Nightingale sings, over sea-The Rose is her lover, they tell; I ask not a rose-bud to listen to me,

Nor lily in loveliest dell.

I sing to the spirits that sob In chambers where kindliest Sleep Is binding her balm on the bosoms that throb, And sealing the eye-lids that weep.

The tide of the dewy moonbeams Drifts onward the tone of the bird; I sing to the ear of their earliest dreams A song that the Sun never heard! I sing to the solemn-eyed Stars,

That sang in the morning of Time; Oh! blessed be Night, when no world-babel jars Their ceaseless celestial chime

I sing, to the ear of my God, A tone taught to Eden's young air, When angels first wafted o'er Paradise sod, The pathos of penitent prayer!

There heaves not a gradle-rocked heart. But I touch its tenderest string! Wherever thou be-whoever thou art-

> For the National Era AMELIA. A LEAF FROM LIFE.

How often have I gazed, with pleasure, on the face where rested that peculiarly bright, yet quiet expression, which nothing else in life can give, but a happy love. There is no longer the restlessness of her whose affections are stilt wandering about, and find no resting place. There may be yet a thousand plans for her to make-she may be still ignorant of the place of her future home - she may anticipate a weary journey and wandering life, but there is no sleepless auxiety or troubled thought-her

heart has found a home! The admiring homage of thousands would not now add one gleam to her smile - one glance alone can light it with unwonted brightness. No skillful physiognomist need falter a moment in reading the countenance of a truehearted woman. Amid all the lights and shadows, there is one pure, softened ray, which nothing else can kindle in the eye of the betrothed. Not less pure, but more brilliant, is that of the wedded wife, but with none of the

sparkling flashes of the coquette! Never was this more perceptible than in Amelia. Hers had never been a fleeting heart, true, and in death there would be no change, nor a spirit disturbed by every passing breeze. If any censure had been spoken concerning her, animation, and many would have seen in her few attractions.

she must be seen, to be appreciated. She was ding friendship that understood her character. the pervading element of which was sweetness: and I did not know her with the intimacy of silent work of the destroyer.

Day by day, I saw her happy, and I knew, what all the world knew then, that she was worthy of Amelia. He had not wealth, but the ambition and energy which insure the attainment of it. He was intellectual, intelligent. and fascinating; and many and warm were the congratulations they received, as the bright prospect opened before them.

How often have I found her reading a letter, and from whom can it be?" I would whisper archly; but I had only that beaming smile for answer, as she would lift the lid of a beautiful papier maché box—his gift—and there were a dozen, among which this would be deposited, and then she quickly turned the key, lest they should be descerated by even a look from indifferent eyes.

She had a Bible which he gave her, too; and it was always lying on the little table by her bedside, to read the last thing before she shut her eyes to dream of him, and the first to meet

happy she was with her needle preparing for domestic comfort, and planning household arrangements. How proudly she exhibited the chest of linen and the patch-work quilts, which days before her death, than he seemed as he stood before me.

mony of consiguing ashes," when I was startled by the entrance of him whom Amelia had hoped to see once more; and she was scarcely more changed in the last days before her death, than he seemed as he stood before me. For a year her happiness lasted, and then he left her for a distant clime. As they talked the grasp of his hand; but he was not a sub-over the "days of absence," she would some ject of envy as he listened to the story of her times say, "And what if you should change, But this she did without a thought that it could ever happen; and he would as

soon have thought of suicide as change. they would part no more forever. Every pleasfor many weeks, aye, months, no doubt or fear

His letters were, at first, the gushing springs the contrast, before her mind could decide in

It was an effort now to be cheerful; yet she his God. chid herself for distrust. She looked within her own bosom, and said, "It is impossible the

hope spring up again, and she would feel sure that time would unfold the mystery, and all would be right—that is, as her heart wished. Shall we follow him to those sunny bowers? t is possible for us, though impossible for her. heard it from his lips, and therefore it must

He is not alone; there is one who talks and walks and reads with him, and with whom he hinks it no harm to talk, to walk, and read; or she only wishes for intellectual companionhip. Her weeds, which are very becoming, conast strikingly with her delicate complexion; but he has not learned to read those dark eyes, or he would see something more than intellect n their unhallowed glances. She knows he has eft his heart far away in a northern clime, and talks to him freely of his beloved one, and also of her own desolation—her heart is in the grave!

a not alone the victim!

He has fallen; but her family are among the proud and aristocratic—diagrace must not fall on them. He has sinced and wronged, and must make the only reparation now left, to redeem the daughter of the house from infamy!

For Amelia, there was no tanget the pretence of affection; the letters ceased, but without explanation; and at length hope died; but love could only cease with life. No censure assed her live and account of the property of the street; a breakfast or support on the eidewalks, with the great world streaming by, an afternament of the property of the street; a breakfast or support on the eidewalks out the great world streaming by, an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the great world streaming by an afternament of the property of the pro passed her lips, and no murmur was heard from er sinking spirit. Day by day the bloom faded from her cheeks,

that could be diverted by amusement, or find employment by concentration of mental energy. When there was no longer any object for her affections, life was without interest, and there was nothing to preserve even physical strength. She could not endure the thought of mingling again with the thoughtless, for her delicate nature would shrink from the look of pity, nd would wither beneath the look of scorn and well she knew that both would be directed towards her—desertion being almost as sure a mark of degradation as sin and shame, in vulgar minds—the envious would rejoice, and the

nalicions triumph. I knew that she had only a little while to live, and I wrote to Robert S— a reproachful letter, such as I thought one deserved who had thus triffed with and trampled upon such a heart.

"I hope you will find them all you anticipate," she said; "but, I have lived several years in Paris, and never succeeded in finding

He answered it; but he did not try to palliate his guilt. He was married, and silence was his duty, now; and any expression of sympathy or regret would be only mockery.

I prepared the way for conveying this intel-ligence to Amelia, as well as I could, knowing ed. We had not disturbed the fireplace, glit that I could not soften it in any way, so that it would not prove the death-blow, yet still thinkng it best not to withhold the stroke.

The fountain of her tears had long been dry, and I hoped this would bid them gush forth again. I even dared to hope that something like seorn and hatred might be fostered in her bosom. This can be done when only fancy or ficient wood or coal to warm the room; and, passion has existed; but anything like revenge, or wish to injure, can never occupy the place true love has once usurped in a noble heart. She had lingered through the summer, and

faded with the flowers, yet she was not confined to her bed; and every day I read to her, and ed readily. brought her garlands from the wood—those wild vines and blossoms which she had so loved brought her garlands from the wood—those wild vines and blossoms which she had so loved in health—and tried to cheer her with the hope of again enjoying the pleasures of life. But this she did not desire; she had put her trust in Heaven, and would talk of being reconciled to live, and the hope of being useful, if God saw fit to keep her yet a little longer in the world; but death was the messenger she longed to meet, and she did not doubt of happings in Heaven. piness in Heaven.

The iron had entered too deep for the wound —she could not recover from such a But I had no idea she was so near her her to earth. If I had reflected a little more deeply, I should have withheld it.

It was one of those delicious Indian summer evenings, when even the invalid needed not to shun the open window, though the golden tinge of Autumn was over all the hills, when she sat with her wasted hand in mine, and both were resting on the Bible, that I, for the first time for many weeks, alluded to him who had thus wrecked her hopes and crushed her heart. There was no bitterness in her words—some mystery, she said; she could not believe it was

I showed her the letter; she read it through folded it, and laid it upon the window sill, and said she would like to answer it, if I would write what she wished to say.

They were a few words, expressive of confidence in his truth; for by inspiration she seemed to understand what no one else had faintly conjectured. She spoke of suffering, and of forgiveness—she should soon be in her grave; but, whilst she lived, her heart would remain

She had ceased to speak, and the shadows of If any censure had been spoken concerning her, evening were gathering around us. A cold it would have been that she had not sufficient shudder passed over her frame, a single flush crossed her pallid cheek, and then a dark shadow seemed to settle for a moment upon her It was in her home and at the fireside that brow. I soon saw it covered with the clammy dews which gather there only when the icy not one of the ornaments of society; for she hand of death is upon the heart; a few hurried even by accident, and steal everything she mingled not with the world, and her great re- and scarcely audible respirations followed, and dare. Lucy must carry the keys, and give out serve and extreme sensibility deterred her from active interest in others. It was only a confitrouble, can never torture more."

I was left alone with the clay, and could not mourn that it was no longer tenanted. I pressed the lids upon those eyes which had so often sweet communion, till grief had entered her beamed upon me with affection, left the sad hosom, and was performing with fidelity the office of watcher to another, and sought the solitude of my room, to weep "in agony that would not be controlled "-not that she had gone-oh, no; it was merciful to take her engaged to Robert S-; and all who knew away; but I wept for the sufferings of a fallen him said he was a noble, high-minded man, world. This is the history of many-oh, how many-hearts!

To the majority of women, love is life-it is all they have to live for; and when it is taken away, they have not, like men, a profession business, travel, and pleasure, to divert and occupy their minds. It is a sorrow they can never tell, to seek the healing balm of sympathy-they have only to sit down and endure. Oh, the sin and wrong it is to trifle with af-

fection—the purest, holiest, noblest gift which our Heavenly Father has bestowed. It is the redeeming element in a fallen world. But the nature which is base enough to deliberately servants. plan the ruin of a trusting, loving heart, or so ost as to look with indifference upon the wreck which falsehood and betrayal have effected, is only fit for the companionship of fiends and the prince of darkness.

them in the morning.

How she loved to talk of their home, and how mony of consigning "dust to dust, and ashes to

I could not welcome him, and shrunk from

He besought me to spare my reproaches, for oon have thought of suicide as change. he needed pity more than blame; and I could a whole class—a class, too, struggling in pov-In a year he would be back again, and then not withhold my compassion, as I heard the erty, under heavy exaction, poor wages, and confirmation of the words of the wise man, writant haunt was visited, and every fond vow repeated. Her cup of happiness was full; and man has been slain" by the "fair speech" and is required to bring from their last employer a it!

"flattering lips" of the "subtle heart." I went with him to the mound which covered the new-made grave, and could no longer doubt ment is refused, and one is forced to give from the overflowing fountain; but by degrees | the agony of his soul, as he knelt upon the reason for such refusal. But it is an oppressed they became cold and restrained. Every ex- green turf, and shed the tears which seemed class, and, like all oppressed by the strong arm, pression of affection seemed forced, and she felt wrung from his breaking heart, and prayed to make up in cunning and deceit what they lack

be forgiven. I stole silently away, and left him alone with MINNIE MYRTLE.

It is stated that the proprietors of Green-

For the National Era. BELL SMITH ABROAD.-PARIS.

No. VI. HOUSE-KEEPING

DEAR FRIEND: We took posession of our little rooms in great glee. The novelty of our elevated nest, above the thronging, idle Paristhe comforts gathered in little knick-knacksthe taste evinced in everything—the quiet, in such contrast with the noise of our late abode, made me think for the moment we were a home. I have lived to learn better. The word home is an English word, and has an English meaning totally unknown in France. The ide of comfort, of reclusion, of sacredness, all con tained in that word of hope, memory, and hap-piness, have no existence here, even in imagination, and would be as applicable to French lodgings as to a sunshade or a hat. They wi Ah, man is not alone the seducer—woman not alone the victim!

He has fallen; but her family are among the ner temple, where the hearth-stone is an altar, and the hearth-stone is an altar, or theatres, are the makings-up of every-day life. An American's house is his castle—there with wife, children, and relations, he lives and sorrow was written upon her brow. I merrily or in stupid grandeur. The stranger must sound a parley, sometimes on the outside. must sound a parley, sometimes on the outside before the drawbridge is lowered and admission granted. With the French, the houses

> Of course, with such a position of things, no provision is made for our mode of life, and sorry am I to write it—our happiness. We employed a domestic who came to us with an armful of recommendations. She could not commence her duties until the Monday following our removal, and we had two days to dispose of in the meanwhile. Mrs. T came to see us two hours after the baggage was deposited on the floor, and treated me to a meaning smile, in return for my child-like

are barracks, and the only way to avoid the

intruding stranger is, to evacuate yourself

myself comfortably situated. Our ideas of comfort are so entirely different from those of this people, that to find them gratified is out of the

uestion. Your chimney smokes.
This was said so abruptly, I looked astonish tering with burnished brass. I found words to ask a reason for this abrupt conclusion.

"All chimneys in Paris are nuisances, and moke abominably. Until late, fires were luxuries to the majority of the inhabitants, and now we have sham fires—a pretence for fires—make-believes. Put on what you consider sufafter being smoked beyond patience, end only in astonishing the residents at your extrava cance. You will surely freeze in these rooms. I again asked why, as the apartments were small, and apparently capable of being warm-

"The walls of the house, my dear, terminate

apartments lower down. Show them to me." We descended, and, with but two words of apology, walked in upon the occupantsbustomary thing here, when looking at apartend, and day after day put off repeating what ments. The lady went on with her embroidery knew must break the last link that bound and a little girl, under the hands of an instruc or, looked up once, but never paused in her drumming. We examined carefully into every corner, and then returned, when Mrs. T. gave me the result of her observations.

"The first trouble I notice is, that you pas through the dining-room to get to the parlorno inconvenience to French people, but a se rious annoyance to us; we are of a retiring disposition when 'feeding,' (excuse the words In the next place, the sun never reaches you windows-a sad thing in Paris, where the winters are composed of rain-clouds; but more especially in your apartments where Lucy's room is without windows altogether, with a door opening into your bed-chamber. How the poor hild will manage to dress, two-thirds of the winter, I cannot imagine. Again, you are above some stables, and will be awakened a midnight by Count Somebody and family, re turning to their pavilion from the Opera or oall; and, if at all nervous, you will be kep

awake by the pawing of horses until morning I begged her in pity to stop, and called her attention to the beautiful gardens before our

"They will look dreary enough when the leaves fall; but the open space will afford you air—that is some comfort. You tell me yo have engaged a bonne. (domestic;) consider he a female devoid of all honesty, and treat he accordingly. She will never tell you the truth ise. Give her a certain amount of money in the morning to market with, make her duce the bills and settle at night. You have your fuel in the cave; every five sticks she brings you, she will sell two. Your wine will suffer the same fate. Your beer will be water ed beyond its original taste. These things you cannot well prevent. On the subject of wood I am a little nervous. The wood-man sells it to you by the pound, and, as he soaks it in water before weighing, you cannot well afford the stealage—the cheatage is quite enough. She will sell the food already cooked before your face. When you walk through the market, notice a stall in which are bits of cooked dishes mutton-chops, infinitesimal beefsteaks, and pats of butter; these are furnished the stall by cooks in the neighborhood, who sell them to this receiver, and he in turn sells them to the poorer laborers. Two profits to be made off your kitchen."

I asked, in perfect astonishment, if this could near twenty dollars. be so, and if it was not possible to find honest

"Entirely out of the question. One would cease the awful strife with their cheating and stealing, but it offers a premium on their vice; and it increases immediately beyond the strength of your purse. By the by, be very But Robert S— was not one of these. I careful never to patronize a tradesman she had scarcely returned from the solemn ceremay recommend. They have their heads to gether, and your bills will be no evidence of sent them so fat a bird."

This all sounds very harsh, yet my experience sustains it to the letter; nor have I met with a It is a hard thing to make such charges against unjust legislation. The law puts them under written character, and without this cannot be employed. They may complain if the docu-

seemed a very simple, easy matter; but when the articles are to be collected, and a dozen flights of stairs to be descended and ascended, he labor is tremendous. Five times did Dr. B. and D. disappear and re-appear, quite exhausted, before the coffee, milk, sugar, bread, and but-ter, could be ordered; and in the midst of the congratulations at the possession of these valuables, he discovered salt to be among the miss-Then came the fact of no spoons, knives, or forks, in our little house. After a deal of vexation, all these things were purchased, at twice their value, and collected.

The principal article, most desired and anxously looked for, was the coffee. D. solemnly set about its manufacture. The exact quantity of ground coffee was measured, the proper quantity of water poured over to which, in a circular pan was placed and set on fire the al we waited anxiously the expiration of the ten minutes. It came at last; the alcohol was extinguished, and the first cup poured out. It had a mulatto-ish color, as if it had made the exact divide of half and half. D. tasted, and setting down the cup, exclaimed-

"I have been all my life in a state of wonderment, as to the mode of manufacturing teamboat and hotel coffee. The wonder is at an end—Eureka—the discovery is invaluable."
"The discovery," retorted Dr. Bob, with extreme disgust painted on his face, "may be invaluable, but the coffee is vile stuff."

"Patience, fellow-sufferer," said D., "we are savans, and must not permit our selfish appetites to interfere with the pursuits of sci-

Pouring in double the quantity of atcohol, he said it should boil twenty minutes. This was impossible, as at the end of the lawful ten minutes, the fire expired of itself. It was hard to tell what had become of the extra supply of spirits; but, on tasting this second experiment, the doubt at once vanished. The weak coffee was considerably strengthened by the spirits. As if to crowd all ills into a limited space, Dr. B. put down his cup with more than horror in his face, and pronounced himself poisoned. I could not imagine what was the trouble, until, after tasting again and again the abominable mixture, I discovered he had been drinking from a cup in which I had imprudently mixed a tonic, made up of herbs bitter as bitterest known.

"There is a point," said D., "at which we

descent was curious; for a short distance it took rather a south-by-easterly course. In this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its flight to almost due east, and so continued until it hit and went in at a window, through a pane of glass, with some noise. From this it immediate effect and object of the decision was took for course of the decision was We left a knot of this useful class earnestly examining the curious work of art, probably setting it down as an "infernal machine," of are introduced, by assuming this very mode spelling books, dictionaries, arithmetics, gramneater construction and more convenient form rate and modest position.

than the great original. We ordered breakfast from the Café de France, and a very excellent breakfast it was. (the asserter of legalized American slavehold. The smoking viands, the billing coffee, with hot milk and real cream, restored our good is for him to show, if he can, how, when, where, words should be excluded, must militate great. humor; and after partaking, with many a and by whom, American Slavery has ever been ly against that noble and independent mode of laugh and jest, we felt disposed to be on good legalized. Until he can do this, he has not spelling practiced in some parts of the country, terms with the world at large, and Paris in taken the first step towards proving that a by many of those who are gifted with the power particular. With the last however, we had single slave in America is legally enslaved of reading and writing. Dictionaries, too, an unsettled account. It could not brook the The fair presumption is, that they are under indignity of having kitchen ware tossed in its the dominion of the law of Nature, that per- avowed object is to teach the true meaning of face, violating thereby certain laws of peace mits no enslavement. Since Slavery is the words, some of the definitions may be at variand propriety. We had scarcely finished our creature of local municipal law, let that local ance with the peculiar sense in which it is demorning repast, when a ring at our bell usher- municipal law, creating the relation, be pro- sirable to use them south of Mason and Dixon's ed in two of the police, both with terrible duced. Let us have the date and place of its swords at their side, and the worst-fitting enactment, the sections and clauses, verbatim, clothes I believe I ever did see. We were ordered to appear before a dispenser of justice, And let us be told where the original docuto suffer, if guilty, for the hideous offence ments are to be seen and examined. I do not rect modes of calculating the payment of just charged. As we were not prepared with a forget that when a Southern slave sues for his debts, I think our friend of the Dispatch a little barricade, to meet the unexpected emergency, freedom, the burden of the proof is most unour only course was quietly to submit, with a

tremendous appeal for mercy. To some of your readers, who may wonder at the rapidity with which these functionaries bound to prove the negative, and show that dren should be brought under the control of found us, I will say that, in going into any house, or hotel to ledge, you are requested to to this, that the Southern usage alluded to is a a Northern writer, however deeply in the very leave your passport in the porter's lodge, until part of the slave system, the legality of which nature of language itself those rules may have from it, in what is called the police book, is is first to be established before it can be all their origin? A Latin grammar by Mr. Cleve-entered all the particulars the document may lowed to annul natural justice by its usages. afford. The porter, or concierge, is in the pay It will be in time for slaveholding usage to lay tion. of the police; the commissaire, who runs your down rules of law, when slaveholding itself errands, is in the same service; the driver of can establish its claim to legality. Until then, extremely harmless productions under any cirthe voiture, in which you ride, reports to the the common law rules must be followed. Here police; your interpreter, if you have one, belongs to that disagreeable body; and, in fact, "The law favors the law, through a hundred eyes, is looking on

you continually. In the present difficulty, I suggested sending for our Minister. Dr. Bob begged to have professional advice; but D. said he could not think of involving our country in a war on action. Nothing can be more certain than that natuyer, he thought, from experience, that would municipal law displaces it. And in order to hibited, until a few works of the sort can be make matters worse. There was no use deny- this, that local or municipal law must be pro- got up expressly for the Southern market, from ing the charge. The indignant old citizen was duced, in due form. we were strangers, and as Paris lives on stran-gers, the polite judge only fined us fifty francs, claim the Hon. Judge Ruffin for his slave, unwhich, with the expenses incident, brought the der the law, just as well as the Hon. Judge of history rather limited, but that will save the

Experience purchased: French cooking is a science. French housekeeping is a mystery. Science comes from labor-mysteries from Providence. Yours, &c.

Two young men waited upon the late Peter S. Duponceau, Esq., to ask his professional astance. One of them commenced-"Mr. Duponceau, our father died and made

"Is it possible? I never heard of such a thing," answered Mr. Duponceau. "I thought it happened every day," said the young man It's the first case of the kind," replied Mr.

Well," said the young man, "if there is to suffering, and felt in every nerve the story of her wrong.

Suffering, and felt in every nerve the story of her wrong.

Suffering, and felt in every nerve the story of Paris, who has not concurred with us in this. The fee was given, and then Mr. Duponceau

"Oh! I think I know now what you mean.

but the high prices which prevail for that sort of property render it likely that speculators the toleration of slaveholding. I gave Mrs. T's experiences to D. and Dr. B., on their return from a settlement with Hotel de Tours of Surely and the Surery is the creature of local, positive, only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed that Slavery is the creature of local, positive, only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed that Slavery is the creature of local, positive, only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed that Slavery is the creature of local, positive, only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed the "Supplement," which I have not distributed—or, in all, 561 editions. Of these, omitting the dark ages, and is only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed that Slavery is the creature of local, positive, only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed. sense. D. said Mrs. T. was a perfect gentle- abolition cause may perhaps get a foothold municipal law, and not of natural or common

NOVEMBER.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Thou hast come, O, sad November O'er the far, o'erarching skies; O'er the fields, the woods, the hill-tops, Deep and dark thy shadow lies. With no joy I hail thy coming. With no wild, unchecked delight, Such as filled my yearning spirit When the Spring first blessed my sight.

Now no odor-breathing flowers Lift to mine their humid eyes; Round me glow no gorgeous bowers, Radiant in their summer dyes. And where crept the fragrant south-wind, Singing low in shadowy dalla.

Evermore the clarion music Of the north-wind wildly swells.

While I write, I pause to listen, As against my window pane Quickly beat the tiny pulses Of the swiftly falling rain. Sweetly soothing to my spirit, As love's words in hours of pain, Is the low, continued music Of the softly-falling rain.

As you cloud outstrips my vision, Sailing down the azure sea, So youth's gay, delicious moments Soon will all be lost to me. And my hopes, now brightly glowing, I may watch their dying rays, While around me glooms will gather, Dark as these November days.

But e'en then will I forget not, In my hours of wo and pain, That God's blessings fall around me, Like the still November rain; That the long days, dark and dreary, Are the harbingers of light, Which, above earth's clouds and tempests, Waits to bless my raptured sight. Knowlesville, N. Y., November, 1853.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

bution to Paris at large."

In my last letter I fortified sufficiently, I trust, the position, that slaveholding, if legal-ized at all, (though I did not admit that it ever took rather a south-by-easterly course. In this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its did not admit that it ever took rather a south-by-easterly course. In this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its did not admit that it ever took rather a south-by-easterly course. In this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its did not admit that it ever took rather a south-by-easterly course. In this direction it struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its did not admit that it ever the son of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Register, a daily paper published in Philadelphia, and sustained by the funds of the Abolition Struck a stone projection of a house near by, which changed its did not admit that it ever the position, that slaveholding, if legal-ized at all, (though I did not admit that it ever the very rankest and ultra Free Soil Abolitionists in the whole country. He is the right-hand man of Birney, the son of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and sustained by the funds of the Abolition Struck and sustained by the funds of the South cannot be a sustained by the funds of the South cannot be a sustained by the funds of the very rankest and try. He is the right-hand man of Birney, the son of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and I would not admit that it ever the position of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and I would not admit that it ever the position of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and I would not admit that it ever the position of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and I would not admit that it ever the position of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the Abolition Struck and I would not admit that it ever the position of Jas. G. Birney, who edits the

with the official signatures at the bottom. works is not, upon first thought, evident; inrighteously thrown upon him, and not upon his claimant. And hence it may be supposed, be brought under the ban; for what chivalric Slavery has not been legalized. But I demur even grammatical rules laid down for them by

"The law favors Liberty."- Wood. "The law favoreth a man's person, before his possessions."—Noyes. "Whenever the question of Liberty seems

count of a vile coffee-pot; and as for a law- ral or common law prevails, until the local or

on hand, discoursing rapidly in excellent In the second place, that law must not only in the efforts made for the attaining of liberty, and the efforts made for the attaining of it by the enslaved in all ages, should be hard by, talking vehemently in very bad may be held as slaves, and who may not. Other-French; so nothing was left but to confess the | wise, the enactment establishing Slavery will | awful crime, and submit to punishment. As be as good for enslaving everybody, as it can be suppressed; and that despotic rule has al-

amount up to about twelve dollars. Riding homeward, we made a calculation as to the cost of our morning meal, attempted in an economical way, and found we had expended some competent authority, duly clothed with the cost, but the law establishing slavery was enacted by some competent authority, duly clothed with the cost, but the law establishing slavery was enacted by some competent authority, duly clothed with the cost, but the school books published at the South are most miserable specimens of the art of printing.

The book, however, which should be most requisite legislative jurisdiction; and that, in the enactment produced, it did not transcend friend Dispatch! you are surely right there, its legitimate powers, nor contravene the Con-

> ment was organized. since the date of the enactment of Slavery, the conditions and provisions of the enactment they should do unto you," may put your chil have been so fulfilled and complied with, that dren upon thinking whether they are to obey the persons now held in Slavery, and claimed as slaves, can be proved to be within the scope | tion the existence of which is preserved by a who might be held as slaves.

the United States, and that the persons now for the argument's sake) that slaveholding can be legalized at all. But even after all this should have been

You mean that your father made a will and died. Yes, yes! that must be it! that must be hand, that, since the date of the act legalizing Slavery, a political revolution had taken place, tion of self-evident truths, incompatible with important for its preservation.

heart can change." Again she wandered by the brook and in the grove, to rekindle the memory of those solemn pledges, to revive the look, the tone, so dear to her; and then would look, the tone, so dear to her; and then would look, the tone, so dear to her; and then would look, the tone, so dear to her; and then would look, the tone, so dear to her; and then would look are to her the European favorites.

The the dealest may be unavailing in promoting the memory because of the European favorites.

In the the the dealest may be unavailing in promoting them. Then there will be no means of levels are to her the formation would look are to her the formation of the look are to her the formation are to h

Very possibly you may have so long heard of legal relation" of master and slave, and strife for civil and religious freedom. of the "vested rights" of slaveholders, that you have taken for granted that there must be with these confident pretensions.

with the requisite distinctness, such a relation.
What if the Judges and Senators of slave
States shall be cited to testify that they know of no such statutes, and have never heard of any such? What if the whole legal history of Slavary and of the Slave Trade shall be

There are, in the South, noble and upright hearts in abundance, that will neither bind themselves nor their children by such bigotry but who would feel themselves outraged by a successful so degrading and so futile as that of found barren of any such incidents? What if that it is to you wanted carofully, shall furnish evidence against any such legalization of slaveholding? What if, instead of having been introduced according to law, it shall be shown to have been introduced without and even against law? What if it shall appear that the legislative bodies and the judicial tribunals, bent on the support of Slavery at the present time, will not and dare not permit the legality of Slavery to be interrogated or judi-

I shall not wait for the champions of legalized Slavery to come forward and produce the evidences of their claims. I know they will be cautious how they undertake any task of the quoted. kind. They are always loud in affirming the legality of slaveholding, but they are backward to exhibit their proofs. I shall therefore proceed to examine the legal history of slavehold ing, in the course of which the claims of legalized Slavery will, I trust, be subjected to a scrutinizing review. William Goodell.

The following appears in the Richmond Dispatch of November 21st:

"Abolition School Books.—We recently called the attention of the Southern public to an Abo-lition school book, edited by Charles D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, and which is circulated in the South. We did so on the authority of a correspondent, stating at the time that we had no personal knowledge of the character of the book. We have since received a communication from a Richmond friend residing in Philadelphia, fully confirming the statement of our other correspondent. He says that Chas. D. Cleveland is one of the very rankest and

subjected to a rigid examination."

-, VIRGINIA, Nov. 26, 1853. ate and modest position.

In the first place, we are warranted to throw lished at the North. The very fact of bone should be carefully examined; for, since their

The objection to Northern arithmetical deed, unless it rests upon their inculcating corover-fearful upon that point. We do not won-

Geographies might be considered, by some, cumstances. But no; our friend of the Dispatch has doubtless had penetration enough to discover that it is the direct tendency of all those published at the North to show that of all Christian countries, with the exception of this free and enlightened Republic-by whose unqualified declaration all men are born free and equal-only those just emerging from semi barbarism tolerate legal slavery in any shape

History of all kinds should be decidedly prowhich every expression suggestive of the love been inimical to the best interests of a State,

zealously guarded against, is the Bible. Ah, stitution or charter under which the Govern- to put into the hands of those who are to be trained up to hold the bodies and souls of God's In the fourth place, it must be shown that, men and women in bondage. The one comthe commands of God, or to uphold an institu

bind the flames of a just zeal for truth with

only equalled in its folly by the plan proposed 134 octavo, 31 12mo., and 3 24mo. Folios and for promoting it. No, friend Dispatch, my octavos were the European favorites.

without fail, in ten minutes. As our cook could not come for two days, our first proposition was to breakfast, lunch, and dine, at the Café de France; but the coffee-pot so elevated D that he declared we should commence the institution, and all danger of future free States being formed out of their territory will be obviated.

You see something of the task that lies before they can do this in such a manner as to answer their purpose. And you will begin to question, if I mistake not, (in case you have never questioned it before,) whether the legality of Slavery can be satisfactorily made out by this process—the only one that progress through knowledge gained by intercourse with "outside barbarians," is now obliged to arm against her own children in the

> of the "vested rights" of slaveholders, that you have taken for granted that there must be something of reality somewhere, to correspond exclude Northern books from your schools; build a wall around your territories, sinking to What if it should appear, that not the first step can be taken successfully in support of them? What if it shall be found, that not a single lawyer in the United States shall be able to produce a statute creating and defining, with the requisite distinctness, such a relation?

roposal so degrading and so futile as that of keeping their children in ignorance of the evils

This is not the first time such a project has been started; and it no doubt has its origin now, as it had then, in a desire of making a speculation by the manufacture of school books it; and do not let them insult their fellow-citi zens by supposing them to be possessed of minds so narrow and unenlightened as to be influenced by the motives urged by the writer

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST SONORA—INTEREST-ING STATEMENTS.

Our readers were informed, on the arrival of he late intelligence from California, that the steamer Arrow, on the eve of departure from San Francisco for Cuyamas, was seized by General Hitchcock, on charge of having virlated the laws of the United States. The Echo du Pacifique, a French paper published in California, approves the seizure, which was very generally censured by the California press. The Echo thus speaks of the views generally entertained by its cotemporaries:

"Some of the latter regard it as an attack upon the freedom of navigation, and say that there is no reason why, should the General happen to take it into his head, he should not "Others pretend that such an act cannot be

justifiable in any case, unless the authorities committing the same possess material proof that the vessel seized was armed as a pirate, and that it was about to engage in some act of filiousterism. Others again consider the act of eizure, by the military authorities, as an usurpation of the prerogatives of the State authorities, and deny that General Hitchcock had the

east right to interfere. The Echo then proceeds to state the follow-

ing facts:
"It appears to be certain that the Mexican Government had reliable information that an expedition was preparing in California for the purpose of invading Sonora; that this expedi-tion would consist of 800 to 1,000 men, who were to set out in several vessels, with provisions, arms, and munitions of war, sufficient to assure the success of their enterprise. It was also known at Mexico, that considerable sum of money, furnished by houses in California, were placed at the disposal of the expedition. The Mexican Government immediately informed the United States Minister of these cir-

Washington, and orders were hassador at without delay, from the American Cabinet to the Federal authorities in California, not to permit the peace existing by treaty between the two countries to be disturbed by any attempt contrary to the principles of interna-tional law. We are even assured that the Government of General Pierce has manifested its disapprobation of the proposed expedition in a much more striking manner, by enjoining upon the American Commodore on the Pacific coasts, to station one of the ships of war under his command in the waters of the Gulf of California, and to prevent the disembarkation of any foreign force upon the coast of Mexico.'

It was in consequence of these orders, says the Echo, that the Arrow was seized. The same paper then gives a history of the Count de Raousset Boulbon's expedition, which dif-fers materially from the generally received accounts, and may well awaken some surprise, when we recollect that the Count was put to light and his party dispersed by Mexican orces. The Echo says:
"M. de Raousset, who organized and com-

nanded the French expedition, did so in virtue f a formal authorization of the Mexican Govrnment and of a mining grant. No one is gnorant of the fact, that even the expenses of e enterprise were, in a great measure, defrayed by moneys subscribed by the most imortant houses of Mexico."

This would seem to authenticate the rumors that circulated in the United States at the time when the first news of the Count de Boulbon's expedition reached us; and coming in so posi ive a form from the French organ on the Pacific, is worthy of attention.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE BIBLE IN SEPARATE VOLUMES-NO. 5. Copies of the Mazarin Bible (so called after Cardinal Mazarin, in whose library it was first discovered) were sold by Fust, as manuscripts, he was "apprehended as a necromancer. This was the origin of the tale of the Devil and Dr. Faustus. Statements differ, however,

in these connections. The second printed Bible was published by Fust and Schoiffer, at Mayence, in 1472. This, also, was in two folio volumes. A correct reprint of this appeared in 1472. Most of the early editions were in folio, and in two volumes. Such were those of 1465, 1466, 1471, 1475, 1476 and so on. In 1472 appeared Nicholas de Lyra's commentary—the first commentary ever printed. It was in 5 vols. folio, appended to an edition of the Bible in 2 vols. fo king in all 7 vols. De Lyra is celebrated as a harbinger of Wielif and Luther. In particu-

lar, "of Luther it is affirmed Si Lyra non lyrasset
Lutherus non saltasset.
If Lyra had not harped on profination,
Luther had never planned the Reformation.

The first edition of the Bible that I find Jess of the enactment, as being among the persons direct violation of this fundamental principle of than folio size, is a quarto, issued in 1479 The Christianity. Forbid Northern Bibles, then, by first octave edition that I notice, was in 1791. Other points might be specified, but these all means, and have one prepared with notes Others followed, in 1494-75-76, &c. In 1541, may suffice. I am willing to admit that when all these points shall have been proved, a respectable beginning will have been made towards proving that there is legal Slavery in the state of the promotion of your own peculiar institution, as is still practiced in countries that in adapted to the promotion of your own peculiar was an octavo edition, in 5 vols.; in 1641, one with wood cuts. The first 12mc. edition, was in 1539, in 5 vols. In 1643, the New Testament, in Latin; and in men is exerted to hold their minds in the iron | 1546, the Old Testament, in Hebrew, were isheld as slaves are legally held so; that is, upon the assumption (which I have admitted only Seriously, it the subject were not one involvement of the plan of dividing the chapters into ing such momentous consequences, such an article as the one under consideration would only in 1565. The first 24mo. I have found, is dated move to laughter. Save your strength, friend 1679-and, I think, was in 12 vols. A 12mo. proved, the entire object of the proof would be defeated, if it could be proved, on the other vigor, and attempt neither to check the onward 1629, an edition occurs, in 6 vols., 32mo.—the Dispatch, for some cause proportioned to its edition, in 10 vols., had appeared in 1647. In course of the river of truth with sand, nor to first I have noticed of this size. In 1642, a "noble edition" appeared, at Paris, in 8 vols. Fears are entertained, in Arkansas, lest the indian country lying west of that State should become alienated from the interests of Slavery. It seems that the Indians now own negroes, the 18th, 153-making 426-besides 135 in Keep the young in ignorance of the light in the "Supplement," which I have not distribuwhich slavery is viewed by the world! Surely, ted-or, in all, 561 editions. Of these, omitting

Col. Schouler, late of the Buston Atlas, has

ing agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery orting them. Our readers know our opinions Society, in place of L. J. Bates, resigned; and is also the authorized agent of the Era for the city of New York, and may be found at No. 48 Beekman street.

The Legal Tenure of Slavery, without controlion to this alone, would seem out of character for the Administration of a Republic founded upon the Administration of a Republic founded upon the Administration of a Republic founded upon the doctrine of Human Rights. The requisite of the doctrine of Human Rights. The requisite of the laborer, while his tack is increased to them, and we have so much confidence in their Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street, near Main, Cincinnati, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Era. Single copies of the paper may also be had of them at all times. Mr. Caleb A. Wall is our authorized agent for Worcester, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1853.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper devoted to Literature and Politics. In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautiful

with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

Democratic organizations, believing that the but their own experience will show them the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet symhonestly seeking through them to advance the per at the Capital, so that he may order it, or cipation of Cuba. pathizes with those of their adherents who are substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the will be sent without being ordered.

It is a supporter of the Independent Democ racy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed-a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Intereststhe only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authorsing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will commence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlight. ed Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

The Era publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is enabled to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Sla. daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of

Payment in advance is invariably required. To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken. and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

> TERMS. Single copy Three copies -Five copies -Ten copies 15 Single copy six months Ten copies six months

These are the terms for both old and new subscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions. mation; but, suppose it be taken as an expo-AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on or startling; it simply means that Spain, tion of the strict letter of the law embarrassed each renewed subscriber-except in the case of

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the per- any cost, to prevent the island from becoming ported after they have reached the estate of son making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

warded, additions may be made to it, on the porting into Cuba, yearly, ten thousand Africation from the Royal Council, recommend-When a club of subscribers has been for-

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or | fifty years? certificates of deposite. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western G. BAILEY.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as they may see proper.

We have not time or room this week

Lists of subscribers, whose times expire before the close of the year, at the offices summating the measure may not be lost. But tives of Africa who have been imported into Why place the interests of the "local press" due attention.

We are under great obligations to many of our friends for their active efforts to keep up ure or influence tending to promote Emanci- of Cuban Slavery. and extend our circulation. Back numbers pation, and neglect no means calculated to In the same number of the Union we find that the Era, though an excellent paper, is can be furnished to complete files that may counteract them. Now, it is well known that the following information, contained in a letter quite unimportant compared with the local parcial result.

the Saxon Serf was received this week, too late importation in Cuba, and for the liberation of for insertion. It will appear next week. We slaves conveyed into the island in violation of prenticeship, or voluntary labor, which it hope the author will keep us furnished a little in advance.

saves solveyed him to the stand in violation of generally understood will be adopted for Cuba, will be a legalized Slavery; which, when once established, neither the philanthropy of Eng-

unique, and will give the reader as clear an insight into Parisian life as if he were on the vorable occasions, to incline the Spanish Gov- will not be practicable or effective in Cuba spot, looking at it with his own eyes.

dorse all we publish, although we may not more inviting to the non-slaveholding States. reward. The same offers have heretofore been think it worth while to accompany it with a The policy of Emancipation must, then, be made to Asiatic emigrants. They are to come disclaimer. For example, we gave place last thwarted. To attempt this openly, would not to an Australia or a California—a land of gold, week to an excellent-tempered communication be well received by a majority of the American flowing 'with milk and honey,' and to have from our respected friend, Benjamin Coates, People; to arraign the British Government for find the fulfilment of the promise in being sold, without remark, just as we allow our friend, endeavoring to promote the abolition of slavery like other chattels, without any guarantee of

them, and we have so much confidence in their good sense that we are not afraid to submit to them, without comment views not in accordance in the analysis of the laborer, while his task is increased to the utmost extent of possible human endurance; and, if not performed, stripes and blows the without comment views not in accordance in the coup distant and only one or two men hurt them, without comment, views not in accord- could the public mind be enlisted against the are administered ad libitum. If death ensues ance with our own.

that we are compelled to cut it down. We to arrest our territorial expansion, and as re- exists here now, can be mitigated and restrictcannot afford, of course, to exchange with a sorting, for this purpose, to the diabolical ed by energetic British action at Madrid; but thousand or two papers. Some editors print scheme of importing ten-year apprentices into a short prospectus, which was intended for the Cuba, so as to prevent, by its Africanization, abuse of the system. It is said this secret conuse of our voluntary agents; they print this, its Americanization! What American would vention between England, France, and Spain, too, in some obscure corner, and without even | tolerate such intermeddling as this - would | for the freedom of Cuban negroes and other calling attention to it, and then claim an exchange. As we have never requested them to plot against our growth and destiny? What do anything of the sort, they will please ex- philanthropist would not be shocked at a scheme ing natives from Africa. One individual has cuse us for not complying with the request. so inhuman, so reckless of the interests of the obtained a license from Madrid, which has

standing in the Era for two or three weeks. white race in Cuba-a scheme no better than By publishing this, so that it will attract at- the slave trade itself? The Philanthropy and tice of it as shall bring the Era fairly before be aroused against Great Britain, and enlisted And this is but as a drop to the ocean, in their readers, they will entitle themselves to in the support of whatever expedients the Ad- proportion to the anticipated action of the specuan exchange. We do not ask this, for we are ministration might find necessary to check fordesirous to keep our exchanges within mode- eign intervention in favor of Emancipation, to rate limits; but if they choose to do so, we keep Cuba in a safe condition for annexa- When were they imported, or are they to be ber falls short of what would be my proportion shall recognise their claim to the Era for one tion, and to favor the progress of this policy. year. Some publishers prefer to pay a difference of one dollar on the exchange.

editorial courtesies.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

ber of the Era to every member of Congress, simply to remind him that there is such a panot, as he pleases. It is the only number that

A very interesting exposition of the recent Election in Massachusetts is laid over till

"AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA."

The Washington Union persists in its clamor Why does it not furnish the Public with the the existence of such a project? It has intel- as you requested me, hoping that you may find ligence, it says, from those who know, in Ha- them of some use." He proceeds to say that Spain for the prohibition of slave importation the various Departments in advance, announce that. Who are those knowing people? Are slave trade, was found inefficient, chiefly on they impartial, disinterested witnesses? Have account of the absence of any penal clausethey no interest in keeping up an excitement that at the urgent solicitation of England, favorable to "filibustering?" Have they noth- Spain, after a thorough consideration of the ity" for nobody except its editor, and recogni- ing to gain by revolutionizing Cuba, or by its whole subject, was induced to agree to the plying the consequent deficiency of labor, by ground, or has he been misunderstood hitherto? ment, let it be laid before Congress, that we but justifies the prohibitionmay see precisely what is its nature and im-

> When the Union first put this story afloat, we attached little credit to it, and we have seen nothing to change our opinion. Its implication of Great Britain in the supposed plot, has been pronounced groundless by Mr. of the island. Crampton, and the London Times, in a recent article, exposes the gross absurdity of the charge. When called upon for its proof, it had none to give, except that participation in such a plot was quite in character with the British insurrectionary movements. I can, therefore, would this Government have to interfere, by Government, but so secret was her policy, no positive evidence could be produced ject! Such a confession as this, showing

Great Britain in the plot, naturally led the Public to believe that "the plot" was all a fiction, which the Union had imposed upon itself as a reality, or was seeking to impose upon the fresh Africans, that in purchasing them of others for a sinister purpose. As a specimen of the kind of evidence which it relies upon to sustain its assertion of the existence of a scheme to import Africans as apprentices into Cuba, with a view to Africanizing the island, take the following. A Spanish opposition paper, finding fault with the cordial reception given to Mr. Soulé by the Spanish Government, waxes hot against the aggressive Anglo-Americans, and exclaims, let the haughty Republic understand that "Cuba must be Spanish or African, never American." Proof conclusive, cries the Union, that all we have said of the conspiracy to Africanize Cuba is tions lately sent to the Captain General of conclusive" of anything, in newspaper decla- to an end the slave trade, we have received a nent of Spanish feeling-what then? What is the purport of such language? Nothing new tions; and he adds, that finding that the execushould the United States attempt to deprive her of her richest colony, should at once free extreme measures; and that, suspending the and arm the slaves, so as, in any event, and at hibits the persecution of slaves recently imidea? Do we not all know that such will in such slaves wherever he found them, and to all likelihood be the last resort of Spain, if we free them from their holders." drive her to extremities? Have we not always been forewarned of this? But, what is there in it to prove the existence of a scheme for im-

ican character is, that their vaunted and un- issued from the Council." doubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when with Spain-that it has treaties giving it a Daily News: THE SAXON SERF.—The fourth chapter of right to interfere for the prevention of slave

We intend nothing offensive to any of our istration of which it is "the organ," in relation letter, which the Union relies upon as proof honored." cotemporaries, nor would we intimate that to the fanciful scheme of the Africanization of conclusive of the alleged scheme for Africani-It holds no fellowship with the Whig and the Era is superior in merit to their papers; Cuba. And now, we put the question to our zing Cuba, we can find nothing bearing directcountrymen, Will you verny the somewhat spite. In upon it. An allusion is made to "the new necessity of fixing some limitation upon these | ful remark of the London Times, in reference | system of apprenticeship," but no explanation to Americans, "that their vaunted and un- is given of the nature of this system, or as to doubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when who are to be the subjects. "It is said"—that they come to estimate what they are to expect | convenient authority for things guessed at-is According to custom, we send a num- from another country?" That against which the only authority offered by this letter, in them, is not the Africanization but the Eman- tion" between England, France, and Spain,

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBAN AFFAIRS. The Union publishes a private letter from an intelligent gentleman residing in Cuba, respecting the movements in that island, on the part of the British and Spanish Governments, concerning Slavery. It is written in reply to the editor of the Union, or some one else, who wished to criminate the British about the proposed Africanization of Cuba. Government, as may be inferred from its opening paragraph: "I have only time brief- unjustifiable interference in the affairs of this evidences on the strength of which it asserts | ly to sketch my views on British interference, vana. The People cannot take its word for the treaty of 1817, for the suppression of the into Cuba. Now, suppose it should turn out that Col. Manypenny, the Commissioner of Inannexation? Have they no concern in the prop- law and treaty of 1835, which provided penalagation of Slavery? If the American Consul ties for their infraction, but prohibited interfeat Havana, a pro-slavery man, has anything rence after the slaves had once been landed, interposition of the American Government? that the very able article of Judge Jay, on Heauthentic to communicate, or has communicate and disposed of to the planters. The letter- Has she not a right to do what England has ted any important information to our Govern- writer objects to the mildness of the penalties,

"First, because the connivance or inefficienvestigation, once commenced, would soon discover the whole slave property to be fraududesired to do so. And fourthly, because the consequences of the legal cases and their number would be excitement, insubordination, and try. But the question recurs-What right understand the reason, justice, and expediency force of arms, to arrest this system of emanof stonning all investigation and persecution of slaves recently imported on the soil of cuba; but I never could understand the justification that "the organ" had been laboring under a of the leniency in the same law towards the hallucination in relation to the position of infractor, the speculator, the ship-owner, and the commander of the ship in the reproved

This is altogether a one-sided view of the case. The planters knew very well who were the traders they were aiding and abetting in the violation of the law and the treaty, for it was the market they opened that was at the bottom of the mischief. They were just as

The British Government persisted in urging upon the Spanish Government the necessity of more rigidly observing the treaty, and Spain issued more positive instructions to its Captain General. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked-

"In consequence of the peremptory instrucdespatch from that functionary, assuring us that he was putting in practice the most strenexercise of the penal law of 1835, which pro-

Lord Clarendon referred to this in a congratulatory style, and informed Parliament "that the Spanish Cabinet had received a communiisland up to African possession at the end of ed with the more ample authority required, that he may more efficiently oppose the evil. The London Times remarks that "one of And Lord Clarendon says, moreover, that it is cess? the most extraordinary features of the Amer- | the first time that such a recommendation had |

Of all this the letter-writer of the Union and the Administration credit for believing in | gally brought into the island, as unjust to the policy of the "organ" and of the Administra- Britain for urging such a policy; and the vorable. Hence, they are jealous of any meas. them to embark in a warlike crusade in behalf of renewing our subscriptions?

"SLAVERY IN CUBA. Bell Smith.—A sixth letter appears in this the substitution of free labor for slave labor land and France, nor the combined civilization fluence has been and will be used, on all fa- The restrictions which were brought to bear upon the planters of the British West Indies ernment to the policy of Emancipation. Should The violence, the fraud, the murders, which it succeed, the acquisition of Cuba would cease now reign, will be continued, and probably be EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY. — Our readers understand, by this time, that we do not ensection of the Union, although it would be far the privilege of toil without hope and without

Mr. H. B. Knight has been appointed publish the "Legal Tenure of Slavery," without contro- for this alone, would seem out of character for vitude. The desire to get their 'money's humane policy of abolition. What was to be done? The English Government must be report of mutinous conduct against the dead, covers OUR EXCHANGE LIST is so overgrown resented as hostile to our progress, as plotting the sin of the living murderer. Slavery, as it with a view to ultimate annexation. operation in the month of February next. Already large preparations are making for bring-The Prospectus for general use has been children of Africa, and of the rights of the been approved by France and England, to bring 30,000 'voluntary apprentices' from the coast of Africa. Smaller operators for, in all, 35,000 more, are at work, not waiting for the pention, or by giving such an abstract and no- Patriotism of the American People might thus formal announcement of the Governments.

Reference is made to "Asiatic emigrants." This would seem to be the philosophy of the notices in the newspapers, of plans for bring-

"for the freedom of Cuban negroes, and other concurrent interests." It is well known, that importation of Coolies from the East Indies, and natives from Africa, who were to be held hemisphere. Nor has it questioned hitherto similar to that pursued by England, for supimportation from Africa or the East Indies, or both-does her conduct furnish a case for the importing free laborers into the colony, to la- under the Old Testament, that he has read. cover the whole slave property to be fraudu-lent, and would jeopard the complete wealth of the island. Thirdly, because the court could not help being conscious of its ability effectively to stop the trade, whenever it really desired to do so. And fourthly because the the same policy, when adopted by that coun-

> cipation and apprenticeship? It is obvious that the Union is talking a good

THE ERA AND ITS COTEMPORARIES.

State papers devoied to the cause of Freedom, guilty as their agents, the traders and im- They are essential to State organization, and us as exhibiting tardy progress in this State: to intelligent consert of action among our friends. Again and again have we insisted upon the duty of giving them a vigorous support, and at no time have we magnified the Era at their expense. That the establishment interests, is proved by the fact that since its true! It will puzzle a sane mind to find "proof Cuba, that he should omit no effort in bringing an unprecedented multiplication of kindred pa- be permitted, with the approbation of the pers. In view of these facts, we had hoped quite serious enough. In a slaveholding District him in this object, he had not hesitated to adopt it can, of course, expect no adequate patronage. sale by execution, he says: If excluded from State support, what has it to rely upon? Then, there are the Weekly Tribune, Whig and Anti-Slavery, and the Evening American. Is there anything novel in such an the purchaser, he had determined to persecute Post, Democratic and Anti-Slavery, each furnished at \$1 a year, while the Era is \$2 a year, or \$1.50 to clubs. Competition of this kind it is hard to contend against, especially in communities Democratic or Whig in their party sympathies. Had we put down the Era to the same price, we might have contrived to keep porting into Cuba, yearly, ten thousand African apprentices, for the purpose of giving the ling that the Captain General should be investigated above water, but where would have der, and husband and wife, where the latter

observe every year, when we are trying to re- sonable beings with the moral feelings, it is new our list, efforts in several quarters, to im- true, often obtuse, but susceptible of improvethey come to estimate what they are to expect bitterly complains. He denounces the policy pede this operation. That scarcely any of our from another country." It gives the Union of hunting up and liberating the Africans ille- editorial brethren should notice our prospectus, or give us a kindly greeting, although always this ridiculous scheme of apprenticeship, planters, although they bought them, knowing prompt to commend to their readers such pawherein its own shrewdness is at fault. The them to be freemen. He denounces Great pers as the Tribune and Post, on the eye of a new volume, we do not make a subject of tion, we presume, is, to keep open the way for American People are called upon by the Wash- complaint, but when open appeals are made to for any comments on the President's Message. the annexation of Cuba to this country, and so ington Union, to sympathize with him in his our subscribers, as we have lately seen, not to habits to act its part afterwards." to predispose public opinion among us in favor abhorrence of her conduct, in thus laboring renew their subscriptions, but to reserve them of it, that the first auspicious moment for con- with her ally to restore to Freedom the na- for the State papers, we think that is unkind. where we have large subscriptions, have been they propose its acquisition as slaveholding ter. Cuba and enslaved, in violation of law and and the Era in conflict? Why not let us alone. sent to our agents. We hope they will receive ritory—were it non-slaveholding, they would treaty obligations! We presume they will when, without trespassing upon the rights of be as hostile to the policy as they are now fafind nothing in such a state of facts to incite our cotemporaries, we are engaged in the work mate chattels," and "no enactment of such

Surely, that is not the time to tell people the British Government has intimate relations from the Havana correspondent of the London pers; and that its editor himself has recommended them, if they cannot take two papers, by all means to prefer their own State paper. "Havana, Oct. 22.—The new system of ap- | Certainly, we have said so, in all sincerity; but we did not think that at the very moment when about to renew our entire list, which is next ested advice would be quoted against us, so as may be successful in reducing our list, but subscribers thus alienated will probably be lost to the Anti-Slavery press altogether.

> Will our friends pardon us for this first and last allusion to a painful matter? We cannot, we will not, have any other than fraternal intercourse with those engaged in the Cause of

We have made the foregoing remarks, not to assail any one, but simply in justice to ourselves. We would sooner retire from the field of action Mr. Goodell, to present his peculiar views of in the colonies of its allies, and to denounce it protection, after the large and valuable contributions to every than heretofore."

SONORA AND THE "FILIBUSTERS"

The Alta California states that several parresidents as possible, ostensibly for a war against the Apaches, and then, by a coup de main, to declare Sonora free and independent,

The Alta California says: fifty-five thousand dollars for new buildings, it there is no enumeration of these buildings. or any specific and detailed estimate respectin them, as is required by the charter. A great number of buildings have been constructed during the last and preceding years; and in the present condition of the burdens on the city, it is not desirable to put in the tax bill a greater sum than is absolutely needed. It will time enough to make this appropriation the houses shall be constructed. I have there fore omitted the one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars from the estimate in the ordi-

A friend at Ohio City writes-"These are all new subscribers, save five, and belong to the best class of our citizens. If the numimported? From time to time we have seen to increase your circulation to fifty thousand, you may draw on me at three days' sight for course pursued by the Union, and the Admin- ing Chinese laborers into Cuba. Still, in this the deficiency, and the draft shall be duly

We rarely transfer to our columns any ompliment paid by a cotemporary to the Era. but the following, from the New York Evening Post, is so cordial and graceful that we hope our readers will pardon us for reprinting it.

THE NATIONAL ERA.-We have pleasure in nviting attention to the new prospectus of this the Washington Union would really array support of the existence of "a secret conven- independent and attractive paper. The Era will commence its eighth volume on the 1st of January next. It is the only paper that has ever sustained itself at Washington legitimately—that is, independent of party obligations Great Britain, after the emancipation of the slaves in her West India Islands, undertook to at Washington that has ever ventured to dissupply the resulting deficiency of labor by the cuss and denounce the institution of slavery. history. They raise it to the dignity of an institution, and though we cannot always concur to service under a contract for a certain num- in its policy, yet we are free to say that there ber of years. We are not aware that the are few institutions of which the country has Union arraigned such a policy as intended to more reason to feel proud. We wish it a future to Africanize the British West Indies, or as an has crowned the first seven years of its career. success, even more triumphant than that which

> WHAT MEANS THIS ?- The Washington letthe right of Great Britain to form treaties with ter writers, who have a peep at the reports of that Spain has at last been induced to adopt dian Affairs, is in favor of organizing a Terria system looking to the emancipation of her torial Government in Nebraska, whether the Cuban slaves, connecting with it a policy Indian titles are extinguished or not. What means this? Has the Colonel changed his

HEBREW AND AMERICAN SLAVERY .- We find brew Servitude, meets with warm commendadone, without being questioned by us? We tion among our subscribers, and has attracted may deprecate the policy, as unfavorable to much attention. The New York Evening Post certain schemes of ours for the extension of speaks of it in high terms, and the editor of ey of her agents should not be visited upon the Slavery, ar because it may not be exactly ac- the Detroit Daily Press says that it is the clearplanters, who were taught implicit obedience | cordant with the views of the slaveholders of | est, most succinct account of the conditions to their rulers. Secondly, because such an in- the United States, or because the scheme of under which slaves were allowed to be held

> Koszta arrived at Boston a few days since, and was warmly received by his friends, without any public demonstration, of course.

> JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot, arrived in the Prometheus, on the 29th ult., from California. His Irish friends were out in full force to do him honor.

ALABAMA.-The Message of Gov. Collier to deal at random; and we fear that the Admin- the Legislature of this State occupies nearly istration, in its expessive anxiety to please the sixteen columns of the State Sentinel. A large Slave Power, may place the country in a posi- portion of it is devoted to the subject of intertion on these affairs, at once disgraceful and nalimprovements, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, the Code of Alabama, Banks and Banking, Education, Elections by the People, Sale of Slaves, &c. He strongly favors the con-We fully appreciate the importance of the struction of railroads, and advises the Legislature to ask of Congress liberal grants of land and would do nothing to injure their interests. for that purpose. The following sentence strikes

"Thirty-four years have elapsed since Alabama became a member of the American Con- THE CLAREMONT TALES: or, Illustrations of the federacy, and still the United States is the proprietor of almost if not quite half the lands

within her borders." He favors the Pacific railroad project, and and extended circulation of our paper have not thinks it deserves the "patronage of Congress, interfered with them, but rather subserved their unless policy forbids its bestowment." He recommends the appointment of a superintendent commencement in the District, there has been of instruction, and that each county or town voters therein, to levy a reasonable tax in aid that the Era might be suffered to pursue its of common schools. He also recommends that course without opposition from the "local press." the Judges of the Supreme Court, Chancellors, The obstacles in its way have always been Attorney General, &c., be elected by the people. In regard to the exemption of slaves from

"The Code very properly provides that slave children of tender years shall, at judicial and some other sales, be offered with their mothers, where the defendant in execution, &c., is the owner both of the mother and children; and that, at such sales, slaves must be offered, and, if ble for either of the parties in interest to impair, to a great extent, these very salutary en-These provisions, in my judgment, ers, and children of ten years of age and un- all ages. been the "local Anti-Slavery press?" How relation is admitted by the owner of the slaves. could it have withstood this underbidding pro- These are relations which moral duty requires us to respect, and it can be no violation of pol-Notwithstanding all this, we are pained to lity to conform municipal law to good morals. It is universally conceded that slaves are reament. The husband and wife generally cherish affection for each other, and the mutual attachment of mother and child are usually strong. The mother is not always a wise counmost constant and sincere the child has. Let, then, the latter enjoy this parental oversight prepared by good principles and industrious

ing slaves from execution, as a question of expediency merely. "Our interest in slaves," he says, "cannot be regarded in all respects similar to that we enjoy in mere beasts or inanipolitical importance should be passed without an assurance that popular opinion will sustain it. lest, by reaction, injurious consequences may

The Message is moderate in its tone, and pays a decent respect to the injunctions of the Baltimore platform, respecting the agitation of the Slavery question.

The following account of the capture of the in difficulty to beginning a paper, our disinter- city of Shanghai was written by an intelligent American, long resident there, to his friend in week's Era, from Bell Smith. Her letters are throughout the West Indies—and that its in. of the world, will be able to soften or control. to alienate our subscribers. Such appeals New York, who furnished it to the Commercial Advertiser for publication: SHANGHAI, Sept. 15, 1853.

We awoke on the morning of the 7th, and heard that there had been a great disturbance in the city. I started, with a companion, at he needs—one of the indispensables of life—a about 7 o'clock, A. M., to satisfy myself as to what had taken place, and found that a revolution had very quietly been effected during the night. The Taoutai was a prisoner, and the place in the undisputed possession of a brary, public or private, can long be without a band who are only distinguishable from coolies | copy; and many a man, as he avails himself of and such people by their crimson badges. The We would sooner retire from the field of action district magistrate, who was personally unpopular, was the only man killed, so far as I gone on so many years without it.

as it may appear, a city having 200,000 inhab-

THE MATE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER FLIRT, commanded by Captain Gibson, who who was so vilely treated by the Dutch author-"There is an estimate of one hundred and | ities in Batavia, is in prison at the same place, on charges that have been proved unfounded by the courts of that country. A correspondent of the Tribune says that his case has been brought to the notice of both Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy. He is an Englishman by birth, but an American sailor by choice. Mr. Marcy, it is said, refuses to interfere, because he is an Englishman; Mr. Crampton, because, when the legislative department decides that at the time of his seizure, he was in the American service. If this be true, neither functionary represents the humanity of his country. As he is an American sailor, was serving on board an American vessel when he was arrested, and was in fact "domiciliated" under our stars and stripes, Mr. Maroy, even if no 'political capital" is to be made out of it, ought to look into the case; and if he is unjustly imprisoned, demand his release. There a common friend and a ready guide, pointing will be little inducement for foreigners to enlist in our naval or mercantile service, if they are to be regarded as outcasts from its protec-

pointed Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, was labore to a successful termination. Five pages required by his Dutch Majesty to appear at since, while engaged as librarian of one of the his Court in livery. Mr. Belmont, referring to libraries connected with Yale College, Mr. the instructions of his Government, refused, in- Poole published an "Index of Subjects treated timating that if he could not present himself in the Reviews, and other periodicals, to which in the dress of an American gentleman, he no indexes have been published." This work must decline any presentation at all. He was has been incorporated into the present, and accordingly received. He is a better Ameri- none who have had the benefit of the first will ean, decidedly, than Ex-Governor Vroom. fail to avail themselves of the latter. Vroom, we apprehend, is one of your regular | The typography, paper, and mechanical exe-Northern Hunker politicians, and has lost the cution generally, are each excellent of their faculty of standing erect.

Ex-Governor Jared W. WILLIAMS has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate of the United States by the death of ferent post offices as they may think proper. Mr. Atherton.

LITERARY NOTICES.

from his pen to be received with every senti- or slave trader to carry slaves through a free ment of high respect. To teach young ladies | State - in other words, to establish Slavery has ever been a delicate and difficult task. throughout the Union. And yet Mr. Cobb Those topics about which they need the best deprecates agitation, and is zealous for acquiadvice are too often just the topics which, by escence in the Compromise measures as a final the conventionalities of society, must not be settlement of all questions of Slavery! spoken of to them. The subjects of these lectures are Home, Duties, Education, Follies, and message, also agitates against agitation, as fol-Woman's Mission; and Mr. Eliot has treated lows: them with great beauty of style and true refinement, and purity of thought and expression.

THE CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS CHIL-DREN. By J. A. James. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. 1 vol.

Some idea of the impression this book has made in England, upon English parents, may She has said it must be a final settlement; be obtained from the fact that this is printed from the seventeenth London edition.

The author has embodied in this volume his own parental wishes, objects, and pursuits. oath," Much that is here written has been the subject of his converse with his children. It is not intended for children below the age of fourteen; graceful style in which it is written, and the exploring parties, under the command of Capt. numerous anecdotes, illustrations, and extracts, Gunnison. He and twelve men of the party which relieve it from all sense of fatigue and had separated from the main body, and were unvarying monotony.

HOME PICTURES. By Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison. the rest were killed, and all their notes, instru-New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Tay- ments, &c., seized. lor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have here the lively pictures of a counhood, and are drawn from the progress of life, vember 18th, says: and to the life.

Beatitudes. New York: Carter & Brothers. For home is a kind neighbor. We lived near him sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington,

This is one of the happy efforts of the present day, to teach children the most important truths, in the most attractive method; and for this we think our Saviour has set us an example, in the use of Parables, which are the shortest and best of all illustrations of religious

GOD WITH MEN: or, Footprints of Providential Leaders. By Samuel Osgood. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 269.

Mr. Osgood has written a book, which, in Ark. These papers are devoted to the consid- its intermeddling in State affairs, it was deci-Abraham, Moses, Saul, David, Solomon, Isaiah rules, twenty-four hours-rather an ingenious practicable, sold in families. But it is allowa- and the prophets, John the Baptist, the Mes- way of getting rid of agitation. siah, Peter, Paul, and John the Divine. They embrace the results of scholarship and labor. should be absolute, at least as it respects moth- and are attractive and instructive to readers of

> LIGHT ON THE DARK RIVER: or, Memorials of Mrs. Henrietta A. L. Hamlin, Missionary in Turkey. By Margurette Woods Lawrence. Boston: Ticknor, Roed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington. 1 vol., pp. 320. This is the memoir of a pious lady, born in

Vermont, and who early sought for an aim which would be worthy of life, and to which she could look forward with pleasurable anticipation, and look back upon with a feeling, "I have done what I could." She was highly educated, and singularly endowed with a love during childhood, that it may be the better of knowledge, as is shown in her correspondence. It was her happiness to be selected by the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, who was destined for the He further declares the question of exempt- mission to Constantinople. We have here pictures of Eastern Life and Manners; the Trials of a Missionary; Sketches of the Beautiful Val_ ley of Heavenly Waters; the Valley of Sweet Waters; the Domestic Life of the Turks; and the story of her own decline and pious experience while descending into the dark valley, made light by the presence of the great God and Saviour, whose last command had been the labor of her life to fulfil, and whose sustaining grace aided her to go down into the waters of the Jordan of death with the greatest on terms suited to the pelicy of the allies, thirty and honefulness. The author, Mr. ty or more thousand of French troops would be serenity and hopefulness. The author, Mr. Lawrence, has written the memoir with a heart full of affectionate sympathy, and with a facile

> A GENERAL INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. By Wm. F. Poole, A. M. Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library. Royal octavo, pp. 521. New York: C. B. Norton, 71 Chambers st. 1853.

> This book will not require a second glance to convince any student that it is the very thing book that must be had at any price, and must occupy the most prominent place upon his shelf, for daily and hourly reference. No liits aid, will wonder how the world could have

the gate, and some of the Taoutai's men, re department of literature that have been made. ceived a few scratches; but otherwise, strange both in this country and in Europe, through the monthly, quarterly, and other reviews, magazines, and journals, have rendered a reference to them indispensable to the thorough in its execution. Truly, the Chinese are a investigation of any subject, whether literary

or scientific in its character. Scarce a subject can be named, that has not been ably treated in some of the many publication of this description, and the scholar constantly finds himself in want of articles which he knows to be in existence, but which he is unable to find, from the utter absence of any clue to guide him in his search. To Mr. Poole has been reserved the honor of opening this mine of literary wealth, and of rendering it easily accessible to the world. He has traversed a range of upwards of seventy periodicals, English and American, from their commencement to the present time; and every article. properly indexed under its appropriate head, may now be found in a moment's time. The immense utility of such a book it is impossible to estimate, from the fact that its advantages are equally applicable to every department of literature; and the statesman, the philosopher, the professional man, the artisan, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, alike find in it out to each his individual path, and disclosing to all the objects of their pursuit.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Poole for the care he has bestowed in the preparation of his book, or for the patience and Mr. Belmont, the naturalized citizen, ap perseverance he has manifested in bringing his

> kind, creditable to the publisher, and worthy of the contents E. L. O. CLUBS .- Agents and others, in making up

> clubs, are at liberty to send from as many dif-

AGITATION TO PUT DOWN AGITATION .- Mr. Cobb, in his parting message, recommends the LECTURES TO YOUNG WOMEN. By Wm. G. Eliot. employment of counsel by the South to aid in jr., Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by the Lemmon case, which has been carried on Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. | appeal to the Supreme Court, with a view of Mr. Eliot has only to be known, for any book obtaining a decision enabling the slaveholder His successor, Mr. Johnson, in his inaugural

"The institution of domestic slavery is pecu liar to them. It is a part of their social as well as their political structure. It is recognised and protected by the Constitution. It must not be touched by Federal encroachment. The agitation and heart-burning of the past must suffice, certainly so far as Georgia is concerned: for, in acquiescing in the 'Compromise measures' of 1850, she has distinctly put the Fedthat agitation must cease; that the 'Fugitive Slave Law' must be faithfully executed has said it, and she intends to stand by her

She will be tested this winter

MASSACRE OF A SURVEYING PARTY.-A recent mail from Utah announces the massacre, by the Utah Indians of one of the Gove taken by surprise. The captain and seven of

SENATOR BRIGHT, representing the free try girl, who commences her married life in State of Indiana, is understood to be a slavethe city. These home scenes begin with child- holder. The Brookville (Ia.) American of No-

"Mr. B. at present represents the State of Indiana in the United States Senate. He lives a part of the time at Madison, and when at several years. But his chief interest is in Kentucky, where he owns a large plantation, which is well stocked with negroes.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held on Saturday night. The rules of the House were adopted for its government. Dr. Olds, of Ohio, presided. On the second ballot, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker in the last Congress, was renominated for the office, Disney, of Ohio, and Orr, of South Carolina, being his competitors. The other officers of the last House, including Mr. Forney, were then renominated. Resoluthe deluge of print in these days," to use his tions, introduced by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee. own phrase, merits, we think, a place in the indirectly censuring the Administration for eration of the great men of the Scriptures, as ded by the Chairman, must lie over under the

> METHODIST CHURCH CONTROVERSY -By the mediation of Judge McLean, it is understood that the parties to the Methodist Church controversy have agreed to settle it on the principle of a pro rata division of the property-an equitable adjustment.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The question now is, can the flame of war which has been lighted in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia be confined to those Principalities, or even to Russia and Turkey? Is there any prospect of its speedy termination? The Journal of Commerce, which propounds swer them itself, gives the views of its Paris correspondent, Robert Walsh, Esq., on this point. Mr. Walsh being an intelligent and unbiased observer, his views are entitled to much more weight than those who feel as partisans in the contest; and we therefore make the following extract from his last letter, dated at Paris on the 14th of November:

'On Friday and Saturday, two Senatorsobservers who have access to the best sources of knowledge—conversed with me freely in my study, on the aspect of foreign affairs. They interpreted the mission of Gen. Baraguay to stantinople as follows: A diplomatist was no longer wanted at Constantinople; the com-bined fleets were in the Bosphorus. If the Turks were beaten in the Principalities, and ther, or would not evacuate the Principalities sent to operate against him, and placed under the command of the General. His previous sojourn in the Turkish capital must enable him and the many experienced officers in his suite to prepare in all respects for the execution of their real errand. Other French veteran statesmen deem Great Britain and France to be already at war with Russia. They lend the Turks not merely moral, but military support; probably they replenish the war chests

"The new circular of Nesselrode, dated the 31st of October, is a more pregnant, significative document than even the manifesto. The views and resolves of Russia are distinctly exhibited. No concessions are implied or shad-owed forth. The two impending Powers are apprized that it will depend altogether on them, whether the war shall be limited, or shall involve the rest of Europe. In short, cirsumstances generally are more inaucpicious

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday, Dec. 5, 1853.

SENATE .- Mr. Atchison, President pro tem., in the chair. Forty-two Senators present. A message was sent to the House, announcing its readiness to proceed to business. Ordered, that the members be supplied with five daily in the first place, presented to this Government, papers, or publications, equivalent to them, from the beginning of the session.

Several notices of bills were announced, among them, one for the organization of Ne-

After a resolution for the election of a chap-

lain, the Senate adjourned. Forney, called the roll, and there was a quo- ment. This course on her part is deeply rerum present. On a ballot for Speaker, Linn Road received 142 of 217 rotes and was a did. on taking the chair, and the oath was then administered to him by Joshua R. Giddings, the oldest member. The members were then to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government.

For several years, Spain has been calling the causes which produced them are on taking the chair, and the oath was then administered to him by Joshua R. Giddings, the oldest member. The members were then sworn in the usual form by the Speaker. The Senate was officially notified of the organization. After a short debate, the rules of the last House were adopted, with a provision for the appointment of a Committee was orreign and report. A committee was orreign and the condition of the londian tribes in the dauged in the case of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped them remains, it may be reasonably hoped them remains, it was the value of the continuous of the continuous or the committee of the continuous or which will appear in the communications of the Post Office Debate or with the Spanish Government. Sa state, re-elected Clerk, receiving 121 votes of 200. The other officers of the last House were then re-elected. The seats were drawn for by mem_ bers in the usual way; after which, Mr. Miller gave notice of a bill to organize the Territory

of Nebraska. And the House then adjourned. Nothing exciting transpired during the session-no conflict arising between the Hards and Softs. The House is decidedly a betterlooking one than the last, presenting fewer immature faces.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives: The interest with which the People of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other. the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a Government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the Confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the as-

it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and mus-trated by Divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has don his restrictive policy, and open that popu-don his restrictive policy, and open that popubeen consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities lous country to a commercial intercourse with separated widely from each other, and cheer- the United States. ing to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us

Our diplomatic relations with foreign Powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the Northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all diffi-culties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade be-American Provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision b tween them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the

It is in many respects desirable that the ignated in the convention of the 15th of June.

country might, it is conceived, be released from | icy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilsome unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual

Spain, we have important political relations co-operation in the measure. As the advantawith her, growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am tions are better understood, more liberal view the means at my command will be vigorously | conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, between our of the Continent. I am happy to inform you citizens and the Spanish authorities. Consid- that the Republic of Paraguay and the Argenering the proximity of that island to our | tine Confederation have yielded to the liberal | meet all the requirements of the public service, shores-lying, as it does, in the track of trade | policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the

course, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our consul at Havana and the Captain General of Cola, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt refers it to her local authorities in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General by our consol, in behalf of our injured fellow. Highly the character is allowed between our consultant interesting the control of the construction of the construction of the construction of marine hospitals, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General by our consol, in behalf of our injured fellow. This subject is now under consideration, and has decisioned there. Research to the control of the co House.—The Clerk of the last House, Mr has declined to enter into any such arrange-

gress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both

branches, but as yet there has been no find

ducement and support, into which the people of the current revenue failed to meet the current

ducement and support and the people of the people o branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

to this country in 1850, and declared his inten- Powers of the civilized world. tion, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here near- and steadily to expand, through acquisitions ly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian Drig-of-way, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, in policy, just in character, and a great elewith the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our Consul at Smyrna and Legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. States have grown to be thirty-one, with rela-While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship-of-war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protec tion of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the Uni ted States and of Austria, he was transferred consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement, he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a

ceived of his arrival there, and of his having ject of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained ufactures, and the products of the earth and

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the Governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our Territory of finances, and the condition of the various New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the ini-tial point on the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary con-tained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Re- public lands and other miscellaneous sources, publics. Our minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not convention of 1818, and to regulate trade be-tween the United States and the British North portance of maintaining amicable relations with that Republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded. and a lasting friendship between them con- above expenditures. firmed and perpetuated.

aragua,) where he was received in the most apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those composing the dissensions which prevail among gradual reduction of the revenue to the standthem, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respective. Of these objects, the first has been in the and friendly relations between them respectivey, and between each of them and the United

Considering the vast regions of this Conboundary line between the United States and | tinent, and the number of States which would the British Provinces in the Northwest, as des- be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly your notice.

With France, our relations continue on the the States which lie upon its tributaries and most friendly footing. The extensive com-merce between the United States and that is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that polian Government to open to common use, under advantage of both parties. With a view to proper safeguards, this great natural highway this object, some progress has been made in for international trade. Several of the South negotiating a treaty of commerce and naviga- American States are deeply interested in this American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantahappy to announce, that since the last Congress no attempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those Colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my convents will be vicapously.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came ed in themselves or in connection with the

ment in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in tions reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia,

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of warrant a conviction, but in consequence of its interests, devolves upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the to the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the Federal Government, vested in, or in-

creasing strong to be habitually associated in the proposition of the public funds, as drawn nations.

Recognising the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if the not sustained by national integrity, rest-integrations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commodition of the public funds, as drawing two hundred and sixty six thusand on the ty-two; of which there were outstanding at two by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily, I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary Power of Christondom having a surplus revenue, said two hundred and sixty six thusand on the ty-two; of which there were outstanding at two tousand nine thought the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawing the application of the public funds, as drawing the two hundred and sixty six thusand on the provise of the constitution, especially in the terprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, mansea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevailthere being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public branches of the public service administered by that department of the Government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax-payer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-eight Government is not concluded thereby; but that million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand of Mexico takes a different view of the subeight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and to two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from amounting, together, to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixtytwo dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars of receipts

This fact of increasing surplus in the Treasfirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sent thither in July last. As yet, he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nic- ed to me obvious and clear, namely: first, to the public debt, so far as it could judiciously

course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the 4th of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars; fested. leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the Treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incident-

that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to and that, while properly administered, it opebetween some of our principal cities—and the navigable rivers within their respective territorates to the advantage of the community in orsuspicious vigilance with which foreign inter-

Boyd received 143 of 217 votes, and was de-countries may be exposed to occasional inter-clared to be elected. He made a few remarks on taking the chair, and the oath was then The controversies, which have agitated the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or There agit

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited pusishments inflicted; but unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to

the provisions of limitation in the existing laws. From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight of the Federal Government, vested in, or intrusted to, its three great departments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and prepare time the American million six hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-thr

existing laws, prior to the 30th September last, was two hundred and sixty six thousand and forty-two;

twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty aeres; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty aeros.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dol-

I recommend the extension of the land system over I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Regarding our publis domains as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising. It is not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and any extension of the prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and any extension of the prepared to congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to construct roads within the Territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between the sex of all the other sex of the first of

the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the Department by the sum of two million forty two thousand and thirty-two dolin of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connection with the Powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually

The United States have continued compelled to pay for mail service rendered by amount of more than one hundred millions of dol-

railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers, will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the powers.
Our Government exists under a written compact

between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, deen in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent or the been departures from the terms and intent or the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict botween the authority of the State and General Governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the Constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the General where constructions are to be erected by the General Government, the right of soil should not first be ob-tained, and legislative provision be made to cover all

tained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such eases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the Territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely

lumbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded, by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and merey.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and off March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave to it my approval. else of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty of examine the report and plans of the engineer who had clarge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave to it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if medicine in any respect, it should only be in those partic
of examine the report and plans of the engineer who had clarge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanent with the contemplate staking the water from the Great Falls of the best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanent with the contemplation of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard clarge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanent with the contemplation of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard clarge of the surveys under the two Houses of congress, and having, by all constitution and eans, in the construction of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard which will unite, by speedy transit, the populational means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populational means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by all constituen

as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the Constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the Federal Government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

perity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted. involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquisecence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and relation to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and relation to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and relation individual to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary strugglo—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the Constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution and passed to their graves, or, through the infimities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the compact was regarded as accred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne for Freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faitbless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this veat continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sontiments, than every variety of climan to a subject of a speedy organization of the Constitution; they could stand together during the struggle of the country and the existing period which acceeded the clampor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of panuary, to further the organization of a faith stro of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a for eign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor interna dissentions to paralyze the great arm of Freedom, up-lifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me expecially worthy of

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census, since the adoption of the Constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter century. Carried forward from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the samile of personal anhitton on the other.

The niterest of which I have spoken; in incomposing the niteration of the case; I came to the consultant of the c

persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

of the existing generation.

It is evident that a Confederation so vast and so are do both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles the ers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy case and freedom to an unlimited extension of that beingn system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal, charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

tives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of Federal Government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and cleurer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State.

interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union on so vast a scale could not long survive.

In still another point of view is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shail peivade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the General Government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the Tressury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretexts—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the Legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the Executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulners against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they

unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress the Vice Presi-

onted.
Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the seems of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station to which he had been called by the voice

notice, owing to the non-completion of arrangements with the gentleman who, with Mr. Birney, was to take charge of its management.

The Portland Inquirer, the organ of the Independent Democratic Party in Maine, is about entering on a new volume. Mr. Willey, its earnest and able editor, is one of the most efficient advocates of our Cause, and will surely be sustained by our friends in Maine.

The Hartford Republican, the only press in Connecticut devoted to our Cause, is also commencing a new volume, under the auspices of

8th of January, to further the organization and settlement of Nebraska without delay.

Died the 4th of November, in Willestown. Chester county, Pennsylvania, ESTHER LEWIS, wife of Elijah Lewis, in the seventy-seventh

year of her age.
Died in New Albany, Ia., September 2d,
1853, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. In his death the cause of Freedom has lost a warm defender, and the cause of Temperance a zealous advocate. His was the only vote cast for Hale in the Presidential election last year.

and take none but DR. MODANE'S LIVER TIE There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

THE above Establishment continues in successful operation during the winter as well as summer. The number of patients treated at the Establishment

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from yoar to yoar, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc-Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc cess and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by none. [Dec. 8.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLY-

DAYS. 20,000 ordered in Advance of Publication.

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ITTLE FERNS FOR FANNY'S LITTLE
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Dec. 8—3t LAYS OF QUAKERDOM.

THE publication of a series of new Poems, under this title, will commence in the December number of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

These Poems are intended to commemorate the heroism of the "Early Quakers," and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and History of that People.

The first will be "The Execution of Mary Dyer," at Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agents and Periodical Dealers should send in their orders early, to insure a supply.

Torders to S. HUESTON, Knickerbocker Office, Nassau street, New York Nov. 10—3t

INFORMATION WANTED, OF a young man named LEDYARD G. ROBBINS, aged 28 years, a Barber, not very dark colored, with brown hair, five feet six or seven inches high, of an active temperament, and usually dressed in the most approved style. He was last heard from at Providence, R. I., in May last. Those knowing the whereabouts of said Robbins will confer a favor upon his distressed mother, by informing Mrs. JANE OLBEY, North Brookfield, Madison county, New York. Editors will please copy.

Nov. 17.

Editors will please copy. IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money. Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid. IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

GEO, W. NEWCOMB, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, Ill. WILL pay particular attention to collecting business in Chicago and vicinity. Oct. 20,

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED. Nov. 3. M. J. COOK, Crawfordsville, Ind.

JOHN CALVERIEV. MANUFACTURER of Candle Moulds, No. 109
Race (Sassafras) street, above Third, opposite
the White Swan Hotel, Philadelphia. Dec. 1—3m

A. ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT, CONTINUES the business of furnishing Drawings, Specifications, Caveats, Conveyances, and procuring Patents. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. Models forwarded by Express, and letters containing a fee of five dollars, are promptly attended to. Persons writing from a distance should give their town, county, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon C. F James, and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.

Dec. 1—6m

NO HUMBUG NOR CHANCE. A SURE GAIN! — Full authority and ability to prosecute a business that can be made to yield at least \$20 per week, will be sent to any one who will enclose 25 cents in post office stamps, post paid, to J. CLAY PARKER, Hagerstown, Maryland. This is no soap humbug, nor the like take-in so common, but is connected with a literary discovery of the utnest velue.

PAMPHLET PRINTING neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, Sixth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others. whose names are consecrated in the affection. of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Con gresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[CONTINUED.] DEBATE ON EMANCIPATION, IN THE VIR-GINIA LEGISLATURE, IN 1832. The debate in the Virginia Legislature, at the session of 1831-'32, on the subject of Emancipation, was occasioned by the Southampton insurrection, which occurred in the preceding August. The minds of the people were awakened by that event to the continual insecurity and danger of a state of society in which one half of the people are made the natural enemies of the other; and the press almost unanimously broke forth in condemnation of a system to which they justly traced the dilapida-

tion and decay of agriculture, the absence of arts, manufactures, and internal improvements, and the prevalent ignorance among the body of the people. The condition of Virginia was contrasted with that of the Northern States, in these particulars, and her poverty and degeneracy demonstrated on the incontestable authority of official statistics. The debate occupied many consecutive days at the session, and must the subject, one of the most interesting that has ever occurred on the continent. The Virginian of the present day, who would bury in oblivion all recollection of this debate, is untrue of the statesman examines the the continent. When the statesman examines the country at some future day, who would bury in oblivion all recollection of this debate, is untrue.

State which is every to attempt it. They glare upon us at every step. When the statesman not to apprehend some danger from. I acknowledge, I tremble for the fate of my country at some future day, "unless we do something!"

Chas. W. McClanahan.

who, for dashing and racy editorial writing, has never been excelled in this country. The press of Norfolk, Charlottesville, and other places, responded in manly strains to the Richelle and the Senate of the United States by Rufus King, at the close of his long and useful public and that after travelling upwards of one thousand that after travelling upwards of their shear that the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their shear travelling of their wagons, and the condition of their shear travelling of their shear travelling of their shear travel mond papers; and I believe I shall not be in- life. vidious in saying that a majority of enlightened men in the State took a decided stand in favor of Emancipation.

Among the most distinguished advocates of Emancipation, in the House of Delegates, were Mr. Moore of Rockbridge, Mr. Bolling of —, ing. one. That it has been destructive to the Mr. Randolph of Albemarle, Mr. Rives of lives of our citizens, history, with unerring Campbell, General Brodnax of Dinwiddie, Mr. truth, will record. That its future increase Powell, Mr. Faulkuer, and Mr. Summers of will create commotion, cannot be doubted.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 7, 1832— Editorial.

we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can soourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? "We may shut our eyes and avert our faces, if we please, (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the North, a few weeks ago,) but there it, the dark and growing evil at our doors; and good only knows what it is the part of only in the female slave, but in the straight line to the Coocha-tope in the Rocky Mountains, or the Canero which is near it, and nearly as good, that the traveller has ment to do on that momentous and appalling ment to do on that momentous and appalling subject. Of this I am very sure, that the difference—mothing shout of "Greene-mothing shout of "Greene-m subject. Of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frightful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac and I have the transport of the potomac and I have the could laugh on such a subject—at the ignorance and folly of the politician who ascribes that to an act of the Government which is the inevitable effect of the eternal laws of Nature.

bers upon us; when, within a period equal to ticle of the Bill of Rights? that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, these numbers will increase land on all this continent, for soil, and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of ly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, dren, and our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to take care of themselves, and to brave the storm." Is this to act like wise men? Heaven knows we are no fanatics-we detest wisest men cannot give too much of their at-

liberating on the whole subject, and adopting some efficient measures to remove the cause from which those evils spring. In the first place, I shall confine my remarks to such of place, I shall confine my remarks to such of those evils as affect the white population exclusively. And even in that point of view, I think that Slavery, as it exists among us, may be regarded as the heaviest calamity which has ever befallen any portion of the human race. If we look back through the long course of time which a restrict the superior which has always a larged since the greating to the superior which has always al time which has elapsed since the creation to the present moment, we shall scarcely be able title of the master to the slave is absolute and thirty miles above Bent's Old Fort, and crossto point out a people whose situation was not, unqualified, and beyond the disposition of the ed the Arkansas river at the mouth of Opishka in many respects, preferable to our own, and that of the other States in which negro Slavery title cannot be better than the primitive. If stream about twenty miles, and crossed the exists. True, sir, we shall see nations which have ground under the yoke of despotism, for of his captive, may there not be some doubt nison's pass, about twelve miles south of hundreds and thousands of years; but the indi- whether the Virginia planter has an unquali- Leroux's pass, to this fort. The distance given viduals composing those nations have enjoyed a degree of happiness, peace, and freedom from apprehension, which the holders of slaves in this country can never know * * * * It, sir, we compare the face of the country in Virginia with the for the Northern States and brought to air country, and an including with the for the Northern States are sirely sir, we compare the face of the country to the country to the sirely si Arrica, and prought to our country, and an individual, knowing of the circumstance, were to shall find the result greatly to the advantage of the latter. We shall see the Old Dominion, though blessed by nature with all the advantages of a mild climate, a fruitful soil, and fine navigable bays and rivers, generally declining in all that constitutes natural wealth. In that part of the State below tide-water, the whole face of the country wears an appearance of vour market? It may be said that our country, and an individual, knowing of the circumstance, were to purchase it—would it not be said that he part one found by Capt. Gunnison through the Sierra Blanca, just opposite Fort Massachusetts, and distant from it fifteen miles. I travelled the old route to California in 1849, and can speak of the two routes from actual experience, having gone over both with wagons.

bjections to discussing this branch of the subect in its details, and he would content himself with giving a brief attention to the strange

can scarcely persuade myself that there is a solitary gentleman in this House who will not solitary gentleman in this House who will not that freemen can never be made slaves, and readily admit that Slavery is an evil, and that the hum of preparation to demand our long. Sierra Blanca for grass; even to the very sumstrayed animals, and have guarded us whilst "crush out" the virtues of the nation, other mit, it stands as thick as the best meadows; we slept. Not one of our men has been touchits removal, if practicable, is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. I have not heard. nor do I expect to hear, a voice raised in this Hall to the contrary. Sir, the gentleman from Buckingham a few days ago sketched to us, and sketched it, too, with a masterly hand, a picture of the withering and blighting effects of Slavery. That picture is before this House, and I will not attempt to add to it a shade, o another tint; I will not, sir, lest, instead of adding to its effect, I might, with a less skillful hand, diminish it. Sir, Virginia, the much-loved, the venerated mother of us all, from being the first State in this great Confederacy, is now the third, possibly the fourth; and her declining fortunes have long been the source of melanchely reflection to her patriotic sons. What, sir, is the cause of this decline? Whatever others may think, to my mind it is clear that the answer to this interrogatory is, her slave population. Hinc ille lackryme. Here lies the source of all her misfortunes. This is go." the clog that has weighed her down, and prevented her onward march pari passu with her

Sir, Mr. Jefferson, whose hand drew the pre-amble to the Bill of Rights, has eloquently re-some years past, in the year 1880—less than marked that we had invoked for ourselves the benefit of a principle which we had denied to others. He saw and felt that slaves, as men,

to the honor and renown of his country. No- condition of his country, and finds her moral where has genius and liberty been more close-ly allied than in the Old Dominion. It would be difficult to find one illustrious name in all her history, which is not identified with freedom in the broadest sense of the term; while those who have signalized themselves as the changions of Slavery are stars of a lesser magnitude.

must confess them. They may be viewed, written on a nation's map. Contrast the condition of the Southern States with that which those of the Northern and Middle present. Examine them in relation to general education, the state of their agriculture, manufactures, foreign and which carred to the Pacific.

Messrs Gales & Seaton:

General Roof In Pacific.

Messrs Gales & Seaton:

General Roof In Pacific. nitude.

Foremest in the ranks of the Emancipation party was the distinguished editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Thomas Ritchie, Esq., a gentleman of high character, a cool, cautious, and wary politician, whose influence was, perhaps, of the cause in which we are engaged. It is of the cause in which we are engaged. It is one on which Heaven will smile. We shall not been there before, and now made one of a party was the distinguished editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Thomas Ritchie, Esq., a gentleman of high character, a cool, cautious, and wary politician, whose influence was, perhaps, one on which Heaven will smile. We shall not been there before, and now made one of a party was the distinguished editor of the Richmond to general education, the state of the Richmond Indicates, foreign and domestic commerce—you have here the problem worked out on a large scale. ** **

Item in relation to general education, the state of the Richmond Indicates the same to me as unexpectedly as if it had been from the clouds and and and the relation to general education, the state of the Richmond Indicates the problem which came to me as unexpectedly as if it had been from any other spot on the globe. It is written by a virginia emigrant to California—one who had been there before, and now made one of a party of the relation to general education, the state of the Richmond Indicates the problem of the Richmond Indicates the Richmond Indicates the problem of the Richmond Indi at that time and subsequently, greater than that of any man in Virginia. Side by side with the Enquirer stood the Richmond Whig, edited by the gallant and impetuous John Hamden Pleasants, a man of 'rilliant genius, show for deshing and recorditarial writing.

Extract from the speech of John A. Chandler, of

Norfolk county. It is admitted by all who have addressed this The time, then, sir, has arrived, when the

salus populi applies, and every consideration of patriotism requires us to act upon it. This principle—this fundamental principle, the safe-It is probable, from what we hear, that the ty of the people—embraces not only the pres-Committee on the Colored Population will report some plan for getting rid of the free people from Brunswick, with great force and eloof color. But is this all that can be done? Are quence, has insisted that the master has prop-we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can erty, not only in the female slave, but in the

core—it is consuming, and has all along been he enters into society, he cannot by any com- the Utahs passed from the Del Norte to the consuming, our vitals; and I could laugh—if I pact deprive his posterity; namely, the enjoy-ment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Has Slavery interfered with our means of enjoying ened to repeat what Fremont has often told What is to be done? Oh! my God, I do not know, but something must be done."

Yes, something must be done, and it is the life, liberty, property, happiness, and safety? Look at Southampton. The answer is written in letters of blood, upon the floors of that unpart of no honest man to denvit-of no free happy county. Under these circumstances, press to affect to conceal it. When this dark may we not inquire into the right of our ancespopulation is growing upon us; when every tors to inflict this curse upon us, seeing that it new census is but gathering its appalling numbers to inflict this curse upon us, seeing that it has interfered so essentially with the first ar-

But, sir, will this evil—this curse—not increase? Will not the life, liberty, prosperity, to more than two millions within Virginia; happiness, and safety, of those who may come when our sister States are closing their doors after us, be endangered, in a still greater deupon our blacks for sale, and when our whites gree, by it? How, then, can we reconcile it to are moving westwardly in greater numbers ourselves, to fasten this upon them? Do we than we like to hear of; when this, the fairest not endanger our very national existence, by

entailing Slavery upon them?
Sir, the gentleman from Brunswick very emgarden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, can we, ought we, to sit quiet-property?" And the gentleman from Dinwiddie, sustaining his position, said, in that integ-Well, well, this thing will not come to the rity and firmness which characterizes all his worst in our day; we will leave it to our chil- actions, that he would own no property re- in the middle route for the great Pacific Railspecting which he was afraid to show his title road, and believing that any information with papers. He even invited discussion upon this question of title to slaves as property. As a how humble the source from which it comes, Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the Amies des Noirs; but something ought to be done. Means, sure but gradual, systematic but discreet, ought to be adopted, for reducing the mass of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes, nor avert our faces, and, though we speak almost without a hope that the committee of the Virginian, I do not question the master's title | I have determined to state what I know about most without a hope that the committee of the Legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our laws and learned from him that there was a better moval of the slaves. Let us, sir, in the investi-Myron H. Clarke, merchant position.

Whence came slaves into this country? From about it, it would be much better for me to time they were. How came they to be converted into slaves? By the streatagem of war and the strong arm of the conqueror; they were vanguished in battle, sold by the victorious party and the slave. The conduction to the slave, they described a strong arm of the conqueror; they were vanguished in battle, sold by the victorious party and the slave.

Myron H. Clarke, merchant base of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in windown that he was a well as in summer, on its nutricious grasses. This valley donnects all the passes, and is only five or six days' journey from the falls of the Mirror The Control of the slave.

Myron H. Clarke, merchant base of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in windown that he was a well as in summer, on its nutricious grasses. This valley donnects all the passes, and is only five or six days' journey from the falls of the Mirror The Control of the slave.

Myron H. Clarke, merchant whose personal character is unsuspected, and an ardent friend of Mr. Seward, was re-nominated for the place the heavy well filled for the term now about it to experiment the passes.

The Control of the Alive of the Mirror The Alive of the Mirror The Alive of the North Alive of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in window that the new that the western base of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in window the second of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in window the second of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in window the second of the Rocky Mountains, is fertile beyond description, has a mild climate, and cattle keep fat in window the second of the Rocky wisest men cannot give too much of their at gation of this title, go back to its origin. going to open it, and that from what he knew whence came slaves into this country? From about it, it would be much better for me to

face of the country wears an appearance of almost utter desolution, distressing to the beholder. Tall and thick forests of pines are everywhere to be seen, encroaching upon the one cultivated fields, and casting a deep gloom one cultivated fields, and casting a deep glo

been heard of since. Imagine, for a moment, that it was now announced to this nation that the ship had foundered on the coast of Africa, and her crew, or part of them, were alive, slaves and her crew, or part of them, were alive, slaves self with giving a brief attention to the strange political effects produced by the existence of hard produced by the standard produced by the existence of hard produced by the existence of hard produced by the existence of hard produced by the people, with resistless force, would proclaim that freemen can never be made slaves, and lost brethren, would soon resound throughout the land. And, sir, but for the degradation acre. Then comes the large and beautiful were wending our way to the Northern Black-and absence of nationality in Africa, one of the Valley St. Louis, said to be one of the most ferfect camps, when I was called back by the exmight be presented to the American people, Were Africa erected into a sovereign and independent State, and recognised as a nation by the potentates of the world, to make a deand enslaved children, accompanied with a re-cital of all the circumstances of fraud by which would present a claim too strong to be dis ed—a demand too just to be denied by the free-born sons of Virginia. These reflections I have thrown out, Mr. Speaker, in the hope that, if masters of slaves should perceive some defect in their title, they may be inclined "to let them

statistical details; the course of my argument, sister States, in their career of improvement.

Mr. Prestonsaid: * * * * * * * however, I will mention; it is this: that if the Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, something more than 5,000,000 of slaves, of were embraced within this principle.

Mr. Summers, of Kanawha. * * * * which Virginia slone will possess largely upbe regarded, by all who peruse it, as one of the Mr. Summers, of Kanawha. * * * * which Virginia slone will possess largely upablest, and, owing to the vital importance of But, sir, the evils of this system cannot be enu-

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC

sand miles from Illinois, and seven hundred of it from the Missouri frontier. The country is rich and beautiful, and the Valley of San Luis and the mountain grass all that Leroux and Fremont described it to be. Only think of that grass-thick as a meadow to the top of the mountains, and many acres good for four mowed tons—and plenty all the winter to sustain stock without food or shelter. The letter is exactly such a one as I would wish to geta plain statement of what was actually seen by an emigrating company, moving in a body, without any system or theory to establish, and looking for the best way to get to California. The pass which they mention, through which

Captain Gunnison went, is one of five in the Sierre Blanca leading from the Arkansas plains into the Valley of San Luis—three of which are excellent, and one of them higher up, and from seventy to eighty miles nearer the passage of a railroad. According to the This village is the political focus for the passage of a railroad. According to the This village is the political focus for the passage of a railroad of the pa

The disease is deep seated—it is at the heart's has certain unalienable rights, of which, when the pass almost without snow through which Arkansas, and which was so level that he could only by careful observation detect the point of the dividing waters.

In brief, Messrs. Editors, I now feel emboldme, that in the central part of the Rocky Mountains, (covering the Three Parks, the headwaters of the South Platte, the Arkansas, and the Del Norte, and the headwaters of the East Fork of the Great Colorado of the West,) exactly in the line from St. Louis to San Francisco, and about half way between them, there is good country enough to make a mountain State double the size of all the Swiss cantons put together, and presenting everything grand and beautiful to be found in Switzerland, without the drawback of glaciers and avalanches. and consequently without its cold. He has

Respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fel-w-citizen, Thomas H. Benton. low-citizen, FORT MASSACHUSETTS, (N. M.,)

August 28, 1853. DEAR SIR: Knowing that you feel interested bate:

Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, said: * *

Permit me, now, sir, to direct your attention to some of the evil consequences of Slavery, by way of argument in favor of our maturely device.

Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, said: * *

Permit me, now, sir, to direct your attention to some of the evil consequences of Slavery, by way of argument in favor of our maturely device.

Way of argument in favor of our maturely device.

Whele satesgam of war and ne prospect of getting to California this season. I pread your address with a great deal of interesting to the evil of the sale of the victorious party to the slave trader, who brought them to our shore and disposed of them to the planter of about the route could be relied on, I left Missouri at Westport on the 18th of June, with a library and the whole sphile to the sale of the conqueror an absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the conqueror and absolute and the strong arm of the strong arm o

many acres would mow at least four tons per ed, not the smallest thing has been taken. We most interesting principles of international law tile in New Mexico; indeed, fine land is upon press, informing me of Lieut. Saxton's arrival: the whole route, and the climate such that a little party surrounded by our Blackfeet which has ever engaged the attention of the statesman—a principle that would be advocated by the good and wise throughout the Union. road to Uniontown, then to Fort Centre, then men at night to go to sleep. Lieut Saxton take Capt. Gunnison's trail, which leads from had precisely the same experience with the Inthe Kansas to the Arkansas, near the mouth dians west of the mountains. At this very momand upon our Government for her long-lost and enslaved children, accompanied with a reoften of all the circumstances of fraud by which fano, through Capt. Gunnison's pass, to Fort

for her long-lost of Walnut Creek, up the Arkansas above Bent's ment, Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, with four men, is in their midst, under the 50th fano, through Capt. Gunnison's pass, to Fort

for her long-lost of Walnut Creek, up the Arkansas above Bent's ment, Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, with four men, is in their midst, under the 50th fano, through Capt. Gunnison's pass, to Fort they were taken from their native country, it Massachusetts; then to Little Salt Lake, Walk- push forward and join Lieut. Donelson. er's Pass, Sierra Nevada; then down the val- Government has as yet done nothing for these the first of slaves should perceive some defect of their title, they may be inclined "to let them bundred miles. After leaving Missouri, you pass first Council Grove, next the Forton Walnut Creek, next Green Horn, next Fort Masstatistical details; the course of my argument, statistical details; the course of my argument, such as the perceive at white such as they have treated me and mine. These Indians range from the Sasteatchawan nut Creek, next Green Horn, next Fort Masstatistical details; the course of my argument, thanks of the whole country for the very-well-

> PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPLORATION-NORTH-ERN ROUTE.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

FORT BENTON, UPPER MISSOURI, September 16, 1853.

Since I wrote you from Fort Union, my advance parties from the Mississippl and the Pacific have met on the ridge of the Rocky Mountains. A good pass has been found, and there seems scarcely a doubt of the entire practicability of the great Northern Railroad. Our subsequent efforts the present season will be companies in St. Louis, for their uniform kindsubsequent efforts the present season will be directed to a thorough examination of this pass Missouri—those from the forks of the Marias and the intermediate one in which my advance

I met Mr. Culbertson in St. Louis in May, sachusetts, in command of the advance party from the Pacific, had orders to establish a depot at the St. Mary's village, just west of the I sent forward a small party under Lieutenant Grover to reconnoite the pass, and ascertain whether he had reached the St. Mary's village. They met just this side of the ridge. The pass in excellence exceeds every expectation. The

with their families till early in November, but

Lieut. Saxton depicts in glowing colors the magnificent scenery, fertile valleys, beautiful rivers, and the extraordinary forest growth of Washington Territory. Out of the very luxulance of nature arises the principal obstruction.

On the molitiplied and desolating evils of Sia. the case.

very he was not disposed to say much. The curse and deteriorating consequences were within the observation and experience of the mem
the case.

very large number of Mr. Burwell's cattle are the condition of the exploration, before the ses. nents as an Acontionist. Be it so! have they fine beef; and I have never seen any stock after having travelled so far lock half as well.

Some thirty years ago, a ter having travelled so far lock half as well.

Both of the Mr. Ross's have carriages, and as send you a copy.

Were large number of Mr. Burwell's cattle are the condition of the exploration, before the ses. nents as an Acontionist. Be it so! have they seem any stock after having travelled so far lock half as well.

Some thirty years ago, a ter having travelled so far lock half as well.

Both of the Mr. Ross's have carriages, and as send you a copy.

can get supplies, none further apart than two agree for all time to come to treat all whites

gas de Cazatara; at each of these, supplies can Milk River, the principal northern tributary however, I will mention; it is this: that if the be had. I feel confident, when Capt. Gunni- of the Missouri, instead of running north into son makes out his report, that this route will be adopted. The pass through the Sierra Blanca is so low and gradual that a railroad miles of the mountains, and then deflecting ced fifty feet to the mile. Capt. Gunnison is doing his whole duty, and well deserves the Rocky Mountains. At the base of the mountains, between the Milk river and the forks of laid-out road through this almost unexplored the Missouri, the country is a plateau, rising country. I will write you again, after getting gently to the several passes, in every direction through to California, and describe the rest of practicable for a railroad. There are several tributaries flowing through it to the Missouri, and several very lofty buttes, over three thousand feet above the plateau.

The Milk River line affords extraordinary

facilities for building a railroad, and has a natural connection with every pass.

The country south of the Missouri to the

Black Hills, and that between the Milk and Missouri Rivers, has been explored by Doctor Evans, the geologist of the expedition, who has not only made great additions to the topography of the country, but has made a very large geological collection. He is now in the passes of the mountains, on his way to Oregon. Before closing this letter, I must notice my

in the mountains, and of others in the inter- bell particularly I am indebted for his disinter mediate ranges to the Pacific, viz: the Bitter
Root and Cascade ranges. I have long been
satisfied that between the head waters of the
Missouri and Columbia river there must be
Missouri and Columbia river there must be good passed, lower and more practicable than the South Pass. Our attention had especially been given to the passes from the forks of the much time and attention to the survey, and

parties met. Before leaving Washington, it was determined to direct the explorations upon this pass first; and Lieut. Saxton, a son of Mastria and Lieut. Saxton and Lieut. Sa edge of men and things in the country through which we had to pass, fitted him for a most pot at the St. Mary's village, just west of the mountains, and to cross the mountains and meet me at Fort Benton. I arrived here on the first day of this mountain and meet agent among the Blackfeet Indians, subject to the approval of the Indian Commissioner. He day of this month; and not hearing from him, has been untiring and indefatigable in his discharge of duty, and has rendered invaluable ISAAC I, STEVENS.

"ABOLITIONISM ABOLISHED."

nothing could have been more natural than the this pass, with an experienced scientific and soubriquet given a political faction of this State, Lieut. Mullen is now exploring a pass from as all will agree who may happen here of a morning, and see the father of the party taking the forks of the Missouri; but the pass north, leading from the forks of the Marias river to with health, and redundant locks silvery as the the Columbia, will, it seems to me, be found to beams of a wintry moon. This is the gentle-be the best of the three. I had assigned to man who presided at a Whig State Conven-Mr. Lander, one of the civil engineers, the duty of examining this pas; but learning from Lieut. Saxton that Cadet's Pass was excellent, and as the "Silver Grays." His were silvery lock; that much work remained to be done west of hence all who followed him were silvers also, the mountains, I determined to push my whole no matter what color or kink the hair of their force through it, in order to insure reaching own particular heads. Nor was the difference the Pacific before the close of the season. Lieut. much, whether they agreed with their leaders Mullen had been departched before Lieut. Sax-ton's arrival, and the express giving informa-tion of his coming overtook me sixty-five miles on my way from Fort Benton to the Blackfoot camp, where I was going with Mr. Lander to procure guides, and get detailed information as to the best route through the Marias Pass. The great difficulty in exploring the passes of as a political end was to be secured thereby. the Rocky Mountains, and the country west, is the immense quantity of timber, obstructing a was to go up, and its opposite down, by the gone to verify his winter theories in that region.

The immedise quantity of statistic, observed by
view of the country and the trails pursued by
the Indians. This is particularly the case with
Silver Grays hate the Fugitive Act with a perthe Marias Pass, and more time would have feet hatred, and would burn their own right been required in the examination than I had hand from its place, did they suppose it enpable at my disposal. It should be carefully examined another year. The mountains west of the No; their "fidelity to the South" means just Rocky Mountains—viz: the Bitter Root and this, and no more—Opposition to W. H. Sew-the Cascade ranges—are also densely wooded, ARD! down with SEWARD!—whatever is up. and snows on the dividing ridge occur the last And should that gentleman step over to the of October. The Iudians cross these mountains with their families till early in November, but doubt that interesting band would be as suda proper survey is very difficult at a later pe- denly transformed into thorough Abolitionists, Hence the necessity of dispatch in cross- and take to itinerating the State a-la-Fillmore ing the mountains and surveying the region of 1844, and denouncing judgments against all west.

riance of nature arises the principal obstruction to the exploration of the country. Vast forests cover the hill-tops and fill the valleys, making succeed Mr. Seward in his present position.

over the misfortunes of man.

Mr. Rives, of Campbell, said: * * * *

On the multiplied and desolating evils of Sla
On the mu

threat, and defy the pampered insolence that would essay its execution. Yours, Ontario.

Mrs. Hannah Blackledge, daughter of Mr. Basil and Mrs. Mary Chalfant, of Guernsey county, Ohio, wife of Dr. T. G. Blackledge, departed this life on Friday, the 28th of October, at half past one o'clock in the morning, aged forty-two years four months and twenty-nine days. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exhibited an humble, persevering, and decided Christian character

She has passed from our sight, yet we must not lament her,

Nor wish her return from a holier clime; She but lingered below until He who had sent her, Recalled her to Eden, in womanhood's prime.

The terrors of death had no power to alarm her; She felt not his darkness, she feared not his sting The hope of the Saviour's kind mercy could calm her, And her spirit soared upward on Faith's ardent

In beauty she slumbers, but we'll not regret her; Our tears can but moisten the flowers on her tomb or the smile of her Jesus in mercy hath met her; Oh! Death, thou art vanquished, and passed is thy

How calm is the place where her form now reposes, And sacred to friends who revisit her tomb: But while the cold earth her body encloses, She lives in the presence of Jesus at home

Salem, Washington co., O., Oct. 28, 1853. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. - NEW VOLUME.

For 1854.

THE year 1853, for "Graham," is ended. With the next number, we are in 1854. The "Magazine year" is necessarily anticipated, and is not reckoned by the ordinary rules. The January number must be manufactured in November, and complete copies, as sample numbers for agents, will be ready before the first of December; for with the first of that month all contracts for the year are filled, and the renewal of clubs and single subscribers commences. In announcing his readiness to receive orders for In announcing his readiness to receive orders for the newvolume, the editor does not know that he has any very brilliant ideas to hold out, in large capitals, to dazzle people's eyes—"Graham" will be pretty much what it has been this volume, with some improvements which experience suggests. No number will contain less than 100 pages of matter; and the readers of "Graham" may rely with great confidence upon this—that the two volumes for the year shall contain

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES of the very best reading matter that capital can command from original sources, or taste select from the

the sain of the editor will be to produce a publica-tion which shall be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and he flatters himself, from the known talents of his contributors, that he will be able to present as many good original articles to his readers as any publication of the day. He shall not, however, hesitate to publish, from time to time, arti-cles from English authors, and translations from the best degrans and Franch writers, arounded the incomcles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French writers; provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important political subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticisms on the literature of America and the movements of the age. The Review Department, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained, will be extended. For the defence and support of American literature, the editor will always be ready; for the maintenance of a correct tone in the Magazine, he will, if possible, be still more watchful. be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an Engraving from

in their friendship for the Magazine, and in its past management, for its present list, and such increase as naturally grows out of an extended circulation in a country where readers are multiplying so rapidly.

Of the January number, the first edition will be 30,000 copies, and the editor trusts his old friends will be so prompt in renewing old clubs, and extending the list among new ones, that the first edition shall be but half of what the year will ultimately establish as the permanent circulation of "Graham."

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superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too
apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues
are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident
to our climate.

of Mr. Seward, was re-nominated for the place the has well as in summer, on its nutricious grasses. This valley donnects all the passes, and is only five or six days' journey from the falls of the Missouri is navigable for steamers to the falls of the Missouri is navigable for steamers to the falls, but I am now having it surveyed to determine this question. Lieut. Donelson has already made the survey from its mouth to above to October have completed it to the falls. The Much has been said about the obstructions to railroads from snows, and this will be the great objection to this route. We shall the ensuing winter collect many facts bearing upon this question, by a meteorological post which I have established at Fort Benton under Mr. Doty, and one which I propose to establish at St. Mary's under Mr. Mulls. But more is to be done. Lieut Grover, a man of iron nerve and great resources, will start from this point in Legarage with a docte omploy for the distressing and dangerous after the now about to expire.

The "Silvers" went into the local Convention, and tried every device possible for the defeat of Mr. Clarke, and, success there being impossible, proclaimed a bott on the spot, and intimated that everybody would be astonished at the termendous limbo into which Mr. C. would be hurled, when the appeal was made to the People direct.

The "Silvers" made terms at once with the Democrats of the district. The latter forbore to nominate, and the "Grays" brought out a man of their own as a sort of volunteer nominee, who pledged himself, it is said, to vote the ensuing winter collect many facts bearing upon this question, by a meteorological post which I have established at Fort Benton under Mr. Doty, and one which I propose to establish at St. Mary's under Mr. Mullan. But more is to be done. Lieut Grover, a man of iron nerve and great resources, will start from this point in Legarage and and success there being impossible for the defeat of Mr. Clarke, and, success there being in the man of the remainder of Mr. Clarke, St. Mary's under Mr. Mullan. But more is to be done. Lieut. Grover, a man of iron nerrely and great resources, will start from this point in January with a dog-train, and will in the dead of winter pass over the whole route to the Pacific, crossing the Rocky Mountains and the Bitter Root and Cascade ranges. It seems an impracticable undertaking; but I know Lieut. Grover, and do not doubt its successful accomplishment.

In consequence of Lieut. Saxton bringing more men to the work, I have decided to send back all but three of the dragoons attached to the expedition. I advised several of the hired men, in my judgment not good mountain men enough for the duty before us, to return also, the expedition. I advised several of the hired men, in my judgment not good mountain men enough for the duty before us, to return also, the expedition of the careal ment ogo on the continuous and the combined hosts of Grays and allies way the people are "abolishing Abolitionism."

In the Cascade range, that gallant and able officer, Captain McClellan, one of my noble to turn back. Every man wishes to identify himself with the work before us, and the utmost confidence prevails.

In the Cascade range, that gallant and able officer, Captain McClellan, one of my noble to exchange congratulations with him at the time success of our undertaking.

In the Cascade range, that gallant and able officer, Captain McClellan, one of my noble to exchange congratulations with him at the time success of our undertaking.

In the Cascade range, that gallant and able officer, Captain McClellan, one of my noble to exchange congratulations with him at the time the contract of the product of th

on having as good an article as has ever been had by those who testify to its cures.

By pursuing this course, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.

bers of the House and the people of Virginis, and it did seem to him that there could not be two opinions about it. But there were strong two opinions about it. But there were strong to opinions about it. But the were strong to opinions about it. But there were strong to opinions about it. But there were strong to opinions about it. But the were strong to opinions about it. But there were strong to opinions about t DY HON. CHARLES SUMNER. With 40 splendid llustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. It makes a beautiful 16mo volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper.

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